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Peter the Great's Will

Peter the Great, emperor of all the Russias, was born in 1672, and died in 1725. It is not too much to say of him that he set the policy of territorial extension and imperial aggrandizement which has been so conspicuous a feature of Russian history, especially within the past fifty years. When Peter came to the throne, Russia had but one seaport—that of Archangel, on the White Sea, an arm of the Arctic Ocean. He transformed the entire nation during his lifetime, and made of its people an organic whole.

Peter organized a new army, entering the ranks himself, and rising through every grade. He laid the foundation of a navy, by employing Dutch and Venetian shipwrights to build several small vessels on Lake Peipus, in the province of Livonia. He learned seamanship by cruising on board Dutch and English ships at Archangel, and sent young Russians to Venice, Leghorn and Holland to learn navigation. He entered into diplomatic relations with the western nations of Europe, at whose courts Russia had not before been represented. Finally, Peter himself, with a few attendants, went to Holland. He worked in Amsterdam as a shipbuilder, and studied natural science. Thence he went to England, and finally returned home in 1698, after an absence of seventeen months. This journey opened his eyes to the backwardness of Russia, whose people were still semi barbarous, and it forms an epoch in the history of the empire.

One of the most important of his conquests was the wresting from Sweden of the provinces belonging to her on the eastern shores of the Gulf of Bothnia and Baltic sea, with numerous islands in the latter. He founded St. Petersburg in the marshes at the mouth of the river Neva, and removed his capital thither from Moscow. He built canals and factories, framed codes of laws, organized tribunals, and in all ways strove to bring his people forward. To promote this, and polish the manners of his court, he ordered the young nobles to visit Western Europe with their wives.

The far-reaching projects of Peter are shown in a document which is called his "will," but which is simply a statement of the policy which he believed his successors should follow. Doubt has been thrown upon its authenticity; but it fits in so well with the course he himself pursued, that there are many who believe it to be a genuine document. It is given below:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, we, Peter Feodorovitch, unto all our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation:

The All Powerful, from whom we hold our life and our throne, after having revealed unto us his wishes and intentions, and after being our support, permits us to look upon Russia as called upon to establish her rule over all Europe. This idea is based upon the fact that all nations of this portion of the globe are fast approaching a state of utter decrepitude.

From this it results that they can be easily conquered by a new race of people when it has attained full power and strength. We look upon our invasion of the west and the east as a decree of Divine Providence, which has already once regenerated the Roman empire by an invasion of "barbarians."

The immigration of men from the north is like the inundation of the Nile, which at certain seasons enriches with its waters the arid plains of Egypt. We found Russia a small rivulet; we leave it an immense river. Our successors will make of it an ocean, destined to fertilize the whole of Europe, if they know how to guide its waves. We leave them, then, the following instructions, which we earnestly recommend to their constant meditation:

1. To keep the Russian nation in constant warfare, in order always to have good soldiers. Peace must only be permitted to recruit the finances. To recruit the army, choose the moment favorable for the attack. Thus peace will advance your projects of war, and war those of peace, for obtaining the enlargement and prosperity of Russia.

Draw unto you, by all possible means, from the civilized nations of Europe, captains during war and learned men during peace, so that Russia may benefit by the advantages of other nations.

2. Take care to mix up in the affairs of all Europe, and in particular of Germany, which being the nearest nation to you deserves your chief attention.

4. Divide Poland by raising up continual disorders and jealousies within its bosom. Gain its rulers with gold; influence and corrupt the diet, in order to have a voice in the election of the kings. Make partisans and protect them. If neighboring powers raise objections and opposition, surmount the obstacles by stirring up discord within their countries.

5. Take all you can from Sweden; and to effect this, isolate her from Denmark, and vice versa. Be careful to raise their jealousy.

6. Marry Russian princes with German princesses; multiply these alliances; unite these interests; and, by the increase of our influence, attach Germany to our cause.

7. Seek the alliance with England on account of our commerce, as being the country most useful for the development of our navy (merchants, etc.), and for the exchange of our products against her gold. Keep up communications with her merchants and sailors, so that ours may acquire experience in commerce and navigation.

8. Constantly extend yourselves along the shores of the Baltic and the borders of the Euxine (Black sea).

9. Do all in your power to approach closely to Constantinople and India. Remember he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world. Keep up continual wars with Turkey and Persia. Establish dockyards in the Black Sea. Gradually obtain the command of this sea, as well as of the Baltic. This is necessary for the entire success of our projects. Hasten the fall of Persia. Open for yourself a route toward the Persian Gulf. Reestablish, as much as possible, by means of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant, and thus advance toward India. Once there, you will not require English gold.

10. Carefully seek the alliance of Austria. Make her believe that you will second her in her projects for dominion over Germany, and secretly stir up other princes against her, and manage so that each can be disposed to claim the assistance of Russia; and exercise over each a sort of protection which will lead the way to future domination over them.

11. Make Austria drive the Turks out of Europe, and neutralize her jealousy by offering her a portion of your conquests which you will, further on, take back.

12. Above all, recall around you the schismatic Greeks, who are spread over Hungary and Poland. Become their center, and support a universal dominion over them by a kind of sacerdotal rule (autocratie sacerdotale); by this you will have many friends amongst your enemies.

13. Sweden dismembered, Persia conquered, Poland subjugated, Turkey beaten, our armies united, the Black and Baltic seas guarded by our vessels, prepare, separately and secretly, first, the court of Versailles, then that of Vienna, to share the empire of the universe with Russia. If one accepts, flatter her ambition and amour propre, and make use of one to crush the other by engaging them in war. The result cannot be doubtful. Russia will be possessed of the whole of the east and of a great portion of Europe.

14. If, which is not probable, both should refuse the offers of Russia, raise a quarrel between them, and one which will ruin them both. Then Russia, profiting by this decisive moment, will inundate Germany with the troops which she will have assembled beforehand. At the same time, two fleets full of soldiers will leave the Baltic and the Black Sea, will advance along the Mediterranean and the ocean, keeping France in check with the one, and Germany with the other. And these two countries conquered, the remainder of Europe will fall under our yoke.

Whether this be a forgery or a genuine document, it gives the aims of Russian diplomacy. Russia has extended herself along the eastern shores of the Baltic sea and its branch, the Gulf of Bothnia; she owns the northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea; she has supreme control of the waters of the Caspian sea; she has by her diplomacy, obtained concessions from Persia for railways across that country from the Caspian sea to the ports on the Persian Gulf. She has crept across the vast table-land of Turkistan until barbarous Afghanistan is the only "buffer" state between her and India. Her emissaries were busy in Thibet, preparing the way for her ultimate absorption of that country, nominally tributary to China, when her boundaries would touch those of British India. As to the English alliance, spoken of in the will, he could not foresee the building up of a mighty English empire in India; for Lord Clive did not begin the work of conquest until about a half-century after Peter's death. This made England the rival of Russia.

The advice to hasten the fall of Turkey and the capture of Constantinople has been followed. Thrice within the last century Russia has engaged in war with Turkey. By the war of 1828-29, the Turks were obliged to cede several fortresses on the frontier and at the mouths of the Danube, and to pay a large indemnity. In 1853, Czar Nicholas demanded from Turkey certain guarantees of the rights of the Greek Christians in Turkey, which the latter refused, as they amounted to a yielding of sovereignty. This led to war; but Great Britain, France and Sardinia joined with Turkey, on the ground that Turkey's existence as an empire, and the balance of political power in Europe, were endangered. When Sebastopol fell, Russia sued for peace.

In 1877 Russia declared war against Turkey, and advanced on Constantinople. She had the advantage in this contest. On March 3, 1878, a treaty of peace was signed at San Stefano, but its provisions did not suit the other European powers. At the suggestion of Germany a congress of the powers convened at Berlin, and modified materially the advantage given to Russia. The latter obtained the province of Bessarabia in Europe and a portion of Turkestan; Bulgaria was divided into Bulgaria proper and Eastern Roumelia, but both under the Bulgarian government; the independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro was guaranteed, while Bosnia and Herzegovina was transferred to Austria. Thus Turkish dominion over these states was brought to an end—a fact advantageous to Russia, however.

Then Russia transferred her activities to the Far East, and her policy has been one of constant aggressiveness. The building of the Siberian railway was prompted as much by this as by commercial considerations. After the war between China and Japan in 1894-5, through the intervention of Russia and Germany, aided by France, Japan was deprived of the Liao Tung peninsula and Port Arthur. In 1898, Russia secured by lease from China this important area, and began to build the city of Dalny on Talienwan bay, and fortified Port Arthur. A railway to connect these with the Siberian line was constructed. Then came the Boxer trouble in China, and the Russian occupation of Manchuria. This she promised to evacuate within 18 months after April, 1902, but this pledge she refused to fulfill. Then came the present war with Japan. Whether the latter will check Russian aggression in that quarter of the globe the outcome of the struggle will tell.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

X-RAY PEARL FISHING.

M. Dubois, in a paper before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, shows that it is possible by means of Roentgen rays to examine the living oyster without in any way injuring it and to ascertain whether or not it contains a pearl. If it contains only a tiny pearl the oyster is returned and is allowed to live until the disease has developed a large pearl.

A BALLAD OF CHERRIES.

With shreds of fruit upon his bill
A robbin takes his saucy ease
Upon my sunny window sill,
And seems to say, "What days are these!"
The whole blithe household's in the trees.
Sir Oxheart's new, rare wine to try,
I scorn at fresco gluttonies—
Give me my cherries in a pie.

Preserves that darkened pantries fill
And jam in crystal treasuries—
Call these delicious, if you will.
And turn on them your surest keys.
I shall not mind. Tarts may appease
An eager longing by and by;
But while they swing in June's soft breeze
Give me my cherries in a pie.

Sweet as nectarean drops, that spill
From clover blossoms for the bees
Are those strong waters they distill
From cherries far away o'er seas.
Quaff maraschino to the lees,
And sip your kirsch with spirits high,
To quench your thirst I'd have you please
Give me my cherries in a pie.

Nay, tempt me not, I beg, Cerise!
(I'll be consistent if I die),
Yofir lips not Take them away, you tease!
Give me my cherries in a pie.
—Edward W. Barnard, in Judge.

Nasby and Shakespeare

The interest in Shakespeare is undoubtedly augmented by the presentation of his plays on the stage, yet there are those, of course, who do not require this added condiment to excite their literary curiosity. The success of Viola Allen in Twelfth Night last season brought back many to their Shakespeare and proved anew that the plays "are for all time." Miss Allen's appearance in Toledo during the coming season in The Winter's Tale will undoubtedly stimulate the reading of these "immortal works." Even the lowliest appreciate Shakespeare's genius, and recognize it at a glance. This fact was finely set forth by the late D. R. Locke, otherwise "Petroleum V. Nasby." He said: "The absolute plainness of Shakespeare was beautifully illustrated by an incident that happened to me. When I was the editor of another country paper in Ohio, there was wont to come to my office a very wealthy farmer whose specialty was horses. He could neither read nor write—which was probably why he always subscribed for my paper. He was a famous horseman and loved horses as other men loved first mortgages, and he knew horses through and through. One day I read to Loflin—that was his name—that description of a horse in Venus and Adonis:

"'Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,
Broad chest, full eye, small head and nostrils wide,
High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong,
Thick mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should have he did not lack,
Save a proud rider on so proud a back.'

"'Sol,' said I, 'what do you think of that?'

"'You kin buy a hoss on that description if you didn't know one from a dodblasted mule. Who writ it?'

"'Shakespeare.'

"'Who wuz Shakespeare?'

"'An English poet.'

"'Wall, I don't know who Shakespeare wuz, and don't go much on poetry, but ef yoo ever see Shakespeare, jist tell him fur Sol Loflin that he knowed hoss.'"

A REMARKABLE TREE.

The hanging gardens of Babylon must have furnished many pleasing arboreal spectacles and latter day romances and poets have made much of the facts. Some idea may be gained of them by a sight which greeted the eyes of the good people of Greensburg, Ind.—a tree growing out of the tower of the court house. Of course, no one imbued with the Babylonic idea planted it there. It is possible that

the vagrant wind or some winging bird dropped the seed there which found root and blossomed to usefulness. This, indeed, is a municipal tree which can afford to look down on every day trees of the street variety from its proud elevation.

WORLD LANGUAGE OF THE FUTURE

What will be the world language of the future?

That it will be English is the prediction of many scholarly observers. The probabilities are that it will partake of the best features of all modern tongues.

The recent action of Germany in giving the English language preference above all other foreign tongues is formal recognition of a fact, and not the mere arbitrary expression of a choice.

The strong point is made, however, that America, more than England, is responsible for the change.

Two-thirds of the people who speak English live on this side of the Atlantic, and their industrial and commercial conquests are making the tongue familiar in every quarter of the habitable globe.

French is still regarded as the diplomatic and "polite" language of the world, but English, as expanded and rejuvenated by American transplantation, is becoming the universal business tongue.

The world language of the future, therefore, is that which America will speak and teach.—Chicago Journal.

HONESTY AS A POLICY.

Ex-Judge Mayer and a party were discussing various maxims at the Republican club the other night, when Col. Henry Clay Piercy, of the house committee, said:

"Well, judge, do you really believe that honesty is the best policy?"

"I'll answer that question by a story," replied the judge. "When I was practicing law one day in the interests of a client I said to the man:

"'Do you own a large black dog with white spots?'

"He looked at me quizzically and then said:

"'Oh, no; that dog is merely a stray canine that occasionally strolls into my yard. You're the tax assessor, aren't you?'

"'No; I'm only a lawyer. I came to tell you that a client of mine had accidentally shot and killed the big dog and authorized me to pay the owner $25 damages. But as the animal has no owner, why, of course, there is nothing to pay. Good morning.'"—Cleveland Leader.

IMMENSE CRANES.

Transferring a Carload of Coal in Bulk at Liverpool.

Some idea of the immense size of the cranes at the Liverpool docks may be had from the accompanying article from Cassier's Magazine, showing how a whole carload of coal is lifted at one time. The movable coaling cranes on the east quay of the Herculaneum dock at Liverpool can deal with maximum loads of 25 tons at a radius of 41 feet 6 inches, allowing the suspending chain to hang plumb at a point 30 feet 3 inches beyond the coping line, and also to be luffed inwards to a minimum rake of 21 feet 6 inches. The total vertical range of lift is 50 feet, which can be performed at the rate of 90 feet per minute. The lowering speed is slightly greater. Slewing can be effected through a revolution and a quarter in 90 seconds.

The car, having been drawn on to the special cradle or platform, placed at any desired point upon the siding, is raised to a height sufficient to enable it to be swung directly over the place of discharge. The appliance is capable of locomotion along the track at the rate of 30 feet per minute.

There are two such cranes at Liverpool. About 800,000 tons of coal are dealt with by them per annum. The maximum rate of shipment recorded for one crane is 354 tons, and the best average, 208 tons per hour over a period of five hours.

PANAMA'S FREEDOM FROM EARTHQUAKES

The relative danger of earthquake disturbances on the different routes suggested for an isthmian canal has naturally attracted the attention of engineers. To secure definite information as to this matter, two delicate seismographs were established at the company hospital near Panama in September, 1900, and the record is continuous since that date, covering 44 months. The register shows seven slight tremors, four light shocks and no severe shocks, the total duration of the disturbances being less than half a minute. It fortunately happened that the well-equipped Institute Fisico-Geographico, under the direction of Monsieur Pittier, situated at San Jose de Costa Rica, about 60 miles from the projected locks of the eastern division of the Nicaragua canal route, instituted a similar series of observations in January, 1901, the results of which have been published in the United States Monthly Weather Review. These simultaneous records now cover 37 of the 44 months registered at Panama, and show in them 41 tremors, 39 light shocks and 37 severe shocks, the total duration of the earth motion being more than 16 minutes. The fact that the Isthmus of Panama is much more stable than the region traversed by the rival route, and hence is less exposed to dangers from earthquakes, is thus established beyond cavil.—Engineering Magazine.

PAID SMOKERS OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES

With the growth of the hobby of smoking meerschaum pipes there have sprung up concerns which makes a business of coloring these pipes. In Paris there are two firms which employ about a thousand men to do nothing but smoke. They are paid 20 cents an hour. They smoke mild tobacco in order that they can smoke a great length of time without getting a headache. They are a queer set. Some of them are persons of high educational attainments, who, being out of other employment, do not object to sitting in a cool spot, reading and smoking. It's a snap for them. Others of these hired smokers are ignorant fellows who have never achieved success in anything but smoking. The officials in Paris are trying to break up this business, claiming that it endangers the health of the hirelings.—Louisville Herald.

MOUNTAIN OF SOAP.

In a mountain near El..o, Nev., there is an inexhaustible supply of puro soap, according to the Kansas City Journal. One may enter the mine with a butcher's knife and cut as large a piece as he wants. It is beautifully mottled, and on being exposed to the air hardens somewhat. The mountain of clay is of fine texture, and it contains boracic acid, soda and borate of lime. Its color is given it by the iron and other minerals. In its natural state it is rather strong in alkali and removes ink and other stains readily. At one time it was used in all the laboratories of the Pullman cars, but as soon as the fact became generally known the cakes were carried away by travelers as souvenirs. The railway company could not supply the demand, so it was forced to discontinue its use.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER

At a prayer meeting in Mississippi during the civil war, a Presbyterian brother offered this prayer:

"O Lord, we thank Thee for all Thy boundless goodness; for this rich and beautiful land of ours; for our brave women and valiant men. We thank Thee that we are fully able to take care of ourselves on land; but, O Lord, we do most humbly implore Thy assistance when the Yankees send those infernal gunboats to destroy us."

A prominent southern lawyer, who had just repented of his wild ways and joined the church was called upon in a religious meeting to pray. He started off very well, but did not know how to stop. After asking the Divine blessing on everything he could think of, he finally, with a determined effort, ended with these words: "Yours truly, P. Q. Mason."—Harper's Weekly.

NO BLIND DISCOUNTS.

An offer has been made to obtain special conditions and great reductions on Belgian railways for the blind, who, it is argued, cannot benefit by the beautiful scenery through which they may pass. The proposal has been rejected by the legislators considering the matter, who see the prayer of the blind followed by petitions from the legless, the armless, and, indeed, all the damaged, for a reduction in their railway expenses.

SHIP ON DRY LAND.

Some stranded ships take queer positions, and when one looks at the great fabric of wood and iron high and dry on land a somewhat clear idea is obtained of the tremendous force of the waves which did the work. This photograph

shows a schooner stranded in such a position that it was impossible to get her off. Added to this, her back was broken, but in the view, of course, she gives no indication of this misfortune. Once in the Mediterranean a yacht was landed up to a considerable height in a vineyard, which was a much more pleasant place to strike fast than the one here pictured.

Slow and Sure.

"A hoss," said Uncle Eben, "is man's faithful friend. But when he gits to runnin' on de race track it's safe to pass him up an' stick to a wheelbarrow."—Washington Star

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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CHAPTER XXI—(Continued).

His train of thought was rudely broken by an oath from Barnett, who, with the rage of a madman, suddenly threw his shoulder against the door. There was a crash, a groan of bursting timber and breaking bolts, the door flew open. For one instant Miller saw the ghastly face and cowering form of the old banker behind the wire grating, and then, with a scream of terror, Craig ran into a room in the rear, and thence made his escape at a door opening on the side street. The mob filled the bank, and did not discover Craig's escape for a minute; then, with a howl of rage, it surged back into the street. Craig was ahead of them, running towards the church, where prayer meeting was being held, the tails of his long frock-coat flying behind him, his worn silk hat in his convulsive grasp.

"Thar he goes!" yelled Barnett, and he led the mob after him, all running at the top of their speed without realizing why they were doing so. They gained on the fleeing banker, and Barnett could almost touch him when they reached the church. With a cry of fear, like that of a wild animal brought to bay, Craig sprang up the steps and ran into the church, crying and groaning for help.

A dozen men and women and children were kneeling at the altar to get the benefit of the prayers of the ministers and the congregation, but they stood up in alarm, some of them with wet faces.

The mob checked itself at the door, but the greater part of it crowded into the two aisles, a motley human mass, many of them without coats or hats. The traveling evangelist seemed shocked out of expression; but the pastor, Mr. Lansley, who was an old Confederate soldier, and used to scenes of violence, stood calmly facing them.

"What's all this mean?" he asked.

"I came here for protection," whined Craig, "to my own church and people. This mob wants to kill me—tear me limb from limb."

"But what's wrong?" asked the preacher.

"Winship," panted Craig, his white head hanging down as he stood touching the altar railing—"Winship's absconded with all the money in my vault. I'm ruined. These people want me to give up what I haven't got. Oh, God knows, I would refund every cent if I had it!"

"You shall have our protection," said the minister, calmly. "They won't violate the sacredness of the house of God by raising a row. You are safe here, brother Craig. I'm sure all reasonable people will not blame you for the fault of another."

"I believe he's got my money," cried out Barnett, in a coarse, sullen voice, "and the money of some o' my women folks that's helpless; and he's got to turn it over. Oh, he's got money some'rs, I'll bet on that!"

"The law is your only recourse, Mr. Barnett," said the preacher, calmly. "Even now you are laying yourself liable to serious prosecution for threatening a man with bodily injury when you can't prove he's wilfully harmed you."

The words told on the mob, many of them being only small depositors, and Barnett found himself without open support. Rayburn Miller, who had come up behind the mob and was now in the church, went to Craig's side. Many thought he was proffering his legal service.

"One word, Mr. Craig," he said, touching the quivering arm of the banker.

"Oh, you're no loser," said Craig, turning on him. "There was nothing to your credit."

"I know that," whispered Miller, "but as attorney for the Bishops, I have a right to ask if their money is safe."

The eyes of the banker went to the ground.

"It's gone—every cent of it!" he said. "It was their money that tempted Winship. He'd never seen such a large pile at once."

"You don't mean—" But Miller felt the utter futility of the question on his tongue, and turned away. Outside he met Jeff Dukes, one of the town marshals, who had been running, and was very red in the face and out of breath.

"Is that mob in thar?" he asked.

"Yes, and quiet now," said Miller. "Let them alone; the important thing is to put the police on Winship's track. Come back down town."

"I'll have to git the particulars from Craig fust," said Dukes. "Are you loser?"

"No, but some of my clients are, and I'm ready to stand any expense to catch the thief."

"Well, I'll see you in a minute, and we'll heat all the wires out of town. I'll see you in a minute."

Further down the street Miller met Dolly Barclay. She had come straight from home, in an opposite direction from the bank, and had evidently not heard the news.

"I'm on my way to prayer meeting," she miled. "I'm getting good to please the old folks, but—" She noticed his pale face. "What is the matter. Has anything—"

"Craig's bank has failed," Rayburn told her briefly. "He says Winship has absconded with all the cash in the vaults."

Dolly stared aghast. "And you—you—"

"I had no money there," broke in Miller. "I was fortunate enough to escape."

"But Alan—Mr. Bishop?" She was studying his face and pondering his unwonted excitement. "Had they money there?"

Miller did not answer, but she would not be put aside.

"Tell me," she urged—"tell me that."

"If I do, it's in absolute confidence," he said with professional firmness. "No one must know—not a soul—that they were depositors, for much depends on it. If Wilson knew they were hard up he might drive them to the wall. They were not only depositors, but they lose every cent they have—twenty-five thousand dollars in a lump."

He saw her catch her breath, and her lips moved mutely, as if repeating the words he had just spoken. "Poor Alan!" he heard her say. "This is too, too much, after all he has gone through."

Miller touched his hat and started on, but she joined him, keeping by his side like a patient, pleading child. He marvelled over her strength and wonderful poise. "I am taking you out of your way, Miss Dolly," he said, gently, more gently than he had ever spoken to her before.

"I only want to know if Alan has heard. Do—do tell me that."

"No, he's at home. I shall ride out as soon as I get the matter in the hands of the police."

She put out her slender, shapely hand and touched his arm.

"Tell him," she said, in a low, uncertain voice, "that it has broken my heart. Tell him I love him more than I ever did, and that I shall stick to him always."

Miller turned and took off his hat, giving her his hand.

"And I believe you will do it," he said. "He's a lucky dog, even if he has just struck the ceiling. I know him, and your message will soften the blow. But it's awful, simply awful! I can't now see how they can possibly get from under it."

"Well, tell him," said Dolly, with a little, soundless sob in her throat—"tell him what I told you."

XXII.

That afternoon the breeze swerved round from the south, bringing vague threats of rain. About three o'clock Alan, his uncle, and his mother and father were out in the front yard, looking at the house, with a view to making some alterations that had been talked of for several years past.

"I never had my way in anything before," Mrs. Bishop was running on, in the pleased voice of a happy child, "and I'm glad you are goin' to let me this once. I want the new room to jut out on this side from the parlor, and have a bay-window, and we must cut a wide foldin'-door between the two rooms. Then the old veranda comes down and the new one must have a double floor, like Colonel Sprague's on the river, except ours will have round, white columns instead of square, if they do cost a trifle more."

"She knows what she wants," said Bishop, with one of his infrequent smiles, "and I reckon we'd save a little to let her boss the job, ef she don't hender the carpenters by too much talk. I don't want 'em to put in a stick o' lumber that ain't the best."

"I'm glad she's going to have her way," said Alan. "She's wanted a better house for twenty years, and she deserves it."

"I don't believe in sech fine feathers," said Bishop, argumentatively. "I'd a leetle ruther wait till we see whether Wilson's a-goin' to put that road through—then we could afford to put on a dab o' style. I don't know but I'd move down to Atlanta an' live alongside o' Bill, an' wear a claw-hammer coat an' a dicky cravat fer a change."

"Then you mought run fer the legislatur'," spoke up Abner Daniel, who had been an amused listener, "an' git up a law to pen up mad dogs at the dangerous part o' the yeer. Alf, I've always thought you'd be a' ornament to the giddy whirl down thar. William was ever' bit as green as you are when he fust struck the town. But he had the advantage o' growin' up an' sorter ripenin' with the place. It ud be hard on you at yore time o' life."

At this juncture Alan called their attention to a horseman far down the road. "It looks like Ray Miller's mare," he remarked. "This is one of his busy days; he can't be coming to fish."

"Railroad news," suggested Abner. "It's a pity you hain't connected by telegraph."

They were all now sure that it was Miller, and with no little curiosity they moved nearer the gate.

"By gum! he's been givin' his mare the lash," said Abner. "She's fairly kivered with froth."

"Hello, young man," Alan called out, as Miller dismounted at a hitching-post just outside the fence and fastened his bridle-rein. "Glad to see you; come in."

Miller bowed and smiled as he opened the gate and came forward to shake hands.

"We are certainly glad you came, Mr. Miller," said Mrs. Bishop, with all her quaint cordiality. "Ever since that day in the office I've wanted a chance to show you how much we appreciate what you done fer us. Brother Ab will bear me out when I say we speak of it mighty nigh ever' day."

Miller wore an inexpressible look of embarrassment, which he tried to lose in the act of shaking hands all round the group, but his platitudes fell to the ground. Abner, the closest observer among them, already had his brows drawn together as he pondered Miller's unwonted lack of ease.

"Bring any fishing tackle?" asked Alan.

"No, I didn't," said the lawyer, jerking himself to that subject awkwardly. "The truth is, I only ran out for a little ride. I've got to get back."

"Then it is business, as brother Ab said," put in Mrs. Bishop, tentatively.

Miller lowered his eyes to the ground and then raised them to Alan's face.

"Yes, it's railroad business," said Abner, his voice vibrant with suspense.

"And it's not favorable," said Alan, bravely. "I can see that by your looks."

Miller glanced at his mare, and lashed the leg of his top-boots with his riding-whip. "No, I have bad news, but it's not about the railroad. I could have written, but I thought I'd better come myself."

"Adele!" gasped Mrs. Bishop. "You have heard—"

"No, she's well," said Miller. "It's about the money you put in Craig's bank."

"What about that?" burst from old Bishop's startled lips.

"Craig claims Winship has absconded with all the cash. The bank has failed."

"Failed!" The word was a moan from Bishop, and for a moment no one spoke. A negro woman at the wash-place behind the house was using a pattling-stick on some clothing, and the dull blows came to them distinctly.

"Is that so, Ray?" asked Alan, calm but pale to the lips.

"I'm sorry to say it is."

"Can anything at all be done?"

"I've done everything possible already. We have been telegraphing the Atlanta police all morning about tracing Winship, but they don't seem much interested. They think he's had too big a start on us. You see, he's been gone two days and nights. Craig says he thought he was on a visit to relatives till he discovered the loss last night."

"It simply spells ruin, old man," said Alan, grimly. "I can see that."

Miller said nothing for a moment—then:

"It's just as bad as it could be, my boy," he said. "I see no reason to raise false hopes. There is a strong feeling against Craig, and no little suspicion, owing to the report that he has been speculating heavily, but he has thrown himself on the protection of his church, and even some of his fellow members, who lose considerably, are standing by him."

Here old Bishop, with compressed lips, turned and walked unsteadily into the house. With head hanging low and eyes flushing strangely, his wife followed him. At the steps she paused, her sense of hospitality transcending her despair. "You must stay to early supper, anyway, Mr. Miller," she said. "You could ride back in the cool o' the evening."

"Thank you, but I must hurry right back, Mrs. Bishop," Miller said.

"And Dolly—does she know?" asked Alan, when his mother had disappeared and Alan had walked to the hitching-post, and stood as if thoughtfully inspecting Miller's mare. Miller told him of their conversation that morning, and Alan's face grew tender and more resigned.

"She's a brick!" said Miller. "She's a woman I now believe in thoroughly—she and one other."

"Then there is another?" asked Alan, almost cheerfully, as an effect of the good news that had accompanied the bad.

"Yes. I see things somewhat differently of late," admitted Miller, in an evasive, non-committal tone. "Dolly Barclay opened my eyes, and when they were open I saw—well, the good qualities of some one else. I may tell you about her some day, but I shall not now. Get your horse and come to town with me. We must be ready for any emergency."

Abner Daniel came towards them. "I don't want to harm nobody's character," he said, "but whar my own kin is concerned, I'm up an' wide awake. I don't know what you think, but I hain't got a speck o' faith in Craig hisse'f. He done me a low, sneakin' trick once that I ketched up with. He swore it was a mistake, but it wasn't. He's a bad egg—you mind what I say; he won't do."

"It may be as you say, Mr. Daniel," returned Miller, with a lawyer's reserve on a point unsubstantiated by evidence, "but even if he has the money hidden away, how are we to get it from him?"

"I'd find a way," retorted Daniel, hotly, "so I would."

"We'll do all we can," said Miller.

Daniel strode into the house and Alan went after his horse. Miller stood at the gate, idly tapping his boot with his whip.

"Poor Mrs. Bishop!" he said, his eyes on the house; "how very much she resembled Adele just now, and she is bearing it just like the little girl would. I reckon they'll write her the bad news. I wish I was there to—soften the blow. It will wring her heart."

XXIII.

That evening after supper the family remained, till bedtime, in the big, bare-looking, dining-room, the clean, polished floors of which gleamed in the light of a little fire in the big chimney. Bishop's chair was tilted back against the wall in a dark corner, and Mrs. Bishop sat knitting mechanically. Abner was reading—or trying to read—a weekly paper at the end of the dining-table, aided by a dimly burning glass lamp. Aunt Maria had removed the dishes and, with no little splash and clatter, was washing them in the adjoining kitchen.

Suddenly Abner laid down his paper and began to try to console them for their loss. Mrs. Bishop listened patiently, but Bishop sat in the very corner of despair, unconscious of what was going on around him.

"Alf," Abner called out, sharply, "don't you remember what a close-fisted scamp I used to be about the time you an' Betsy fust hitched together?"

"No, I don't," said the man addressed, almost with a growl at being roused from what could not have been pleasant reflections.

"I remember folks said you was the stingiest one in our family," struck in Mrs. Bishop, plaintively. "Law me! I han't thought of it from that day to this. It seems powerful funny now to think of you havin' sech a reputation, but I really believe you had it once."

"An' I deserved it," Abner folded his paper, and rapped with it on the table. "You know, Betsy, our old daddy was as close as they make 'em; he had a rope tied to every copper he had, an' I growed up thinkin' it was the only safe course in life. I was too stingy to buy gingercake an' cider at camp-meetin' when I was dyin' fer it. I've walked round an' round a old nigger woman's stand twenty times with a dry throat an' my fingers on a slick dime, an' finally made tracks fer the nighest spring. I had my eyes opened to stinginess bein' ungodly by noticin' its effect on pa. He was a natural human bein' till a body teched his pocket, an' then he was a rantin' devil. I got to thinkin' I'd be like 'im by inheritance ef I didn't call a halt, an' I begun tryin' in various ways to reform. I remember I lent money a little freer than I had, which wasn't sayin' much, fer that was a time when I wouldn't 'a' sold a man a postage stemp on a credit ef he'd 'a' left it stuck to the back o' my neck fer security.

"But I'll tell you how I made my fust great big slide towards reformation. It tuck my breath away, an' lots o' my money; but I did it with my eyes open. I was jest a-thinkin' a mintue ago that maybe ef I told you-uns about how little it hurt me to give it up you mought sleep better tonight over yore own shortage. Alf, are you listenin'?"

"Yes, I heerd what you said," mumbled Bishop.

Abner cleared his throat, struck at a moth with his paper, and continued: "Betsy, you remember our cousin, Jimmy Bartow? You never knowed 'im well, beca'se you an' Alf was livin' on Holly Creek about that time, an' he was down in our neighborhood. He never was with shucks, but he twisted his mustache an' greased his hair an' got 'im a wife as easy as fallin' off a log. He got to clerkin' fer old Joe Mason in his store at the cross-roads, and the sight o' so much change passin' through his fingers, sort o' turned his brain. He tuck to drinkin', an' tryin' to dress his wife fine, an' one thing or other, that made folks talk. He was our double fust cousin, you know, an' we tuck a big interest in 'im on that account. After a while old Joe begun to miss little dribs o' cash now an' then, an' begun to keep tab on Jimmy, an' 'fore the young scamp knowed it, he was ketched up with as plain as day.

"Old Joe made a calculation that Jimmy had done 'im, fust and last, to the tune of about five hundred dollars, an' told Jimmy to set down by the stove an' wait fer the sheriff.

"Jimmy knowed he could depend on the family pride, an' be sent fer all the kin fer miles around. It raised a awful rumpus, fer not one o' our stock an' generation had ever been jailed, an' the last one of us didn't want it to happen. I reckon we was afeerd of it once broke out amongst us it mought become a epidemic. They galloped in on the'r hosses an' mules, an' huddled around Mason. They closed his doors, back an' front, an' patted 'im on the back, an' talked about the'r trade an' influence, an' begged 'im not to prefer charges; but old Joe stood as solid as a rock. He said a thief was a thief, ef you spelt it back'ards or for'ards, or ef he was akin to a king or a corn-fiel' nigger. He said it was, generally, the bigger the station the bigger the thief. Old Joe jest set at his stove an' chawed tobacco an' spit. Now an' then he'd stick his hands down in his pockets an' rip out a oath. Then Jimmy's young wife come with her little teensy baby, an' set down by Jimmy, skeerd mighty nigh out of 'er life. Looked like the baby was skeerd too, fer it never cried ar moved. Then the sheriff driv' up in his buggy an' come in clinkin' a pair o' handcuffs. He seed what they was all up to an' stood back to see who would win, Jimmy's kin or old Joe. All at once I tuck notice o' something that made me madder 'n a wet hen. They all knowed I had money laid up, an' they begun to ax old Mason ef I'd put up the five hundred dollars would be call it off. I was actu'ly so mad I couldn't speak. Old Joe said he reckoned, seein' that they was all so turribly set back, that he'd do it ef I was willin'. The Old Nick got in me then as big as a side of a house, an' I gave that layout about the toughest talk they ever had. It didn't faze 'em much, fer all they wanted was to git Jimmy free, an' so they tuck another back. Ef they'd git up half amongst 'em all, would I throw in t'other half? That, ef anything, made me madder. I axed 'em what they tuck me fer—did I look like a durn fool? An' did they think beca'se they was such fools I was one?

"Old Tommy Todd, Jimmy's own uncle, was thar, but he never had a word to say. He jest set an' smoked his pipe an' looked about, but he wouldn't open its mouth when they'd ax him a question. He was knowed to be sech a skinflint that nobody seemed to count on his help at all, an' he looked like he was duly thankful for his reputation to hide behind in sech a pressure.

"Then they lit into me, an' showed me up in a light I'd never appeared in before. They said I was the only man thar without a family to support, an' the only one thar with ready cash in the bank, an' that ef I'd let my own double fust cousin be jailed, I was a disgrace to 'em all. They'd not nod to me in the big road, an' 'ud use the'r influence agin my stayin' in the church an' eventually gittin' into the kingdom o' Heeven. I turned from man to devil right thar. I got up on the head of a tater-barrel behind the counter, an' made the blamedest speech that ever rolled from a mouth inspired by iniquity. I picked 'em out one by one an' tore off their shirts, an' chawed the buttons. The only one I let escape was old Tommy; he never give me a chance to hit him. Then I finally come down to the prisoner at the bar an' I lammped him. Ever' time I'd give a yell, Jimmy ud duck his head, an' his wife ud huddle closer over the baby like she was afeerd splinters ud git in its eyes. I made fun of 'em till I jest had to quit. Then they turned the'r backs on me an' begun to figure on doin' without my aid. It was mortgage this, an' borrow this, an' sell this hoss or wagon or mule or cow, an' a turrible wrangle. I seed they was gittin' down to business an' left 'em.

"I noticed old Tommy make his escape, an' go ont an' unhitch his h

said he, 'but I was sorter averagin' the loss. I ain't a-goin' to run no risks in a matter like this. I'd feel better to call it four hundred. You see, Jimmy's been a sort o' standby with me, an' has fetched me lots o' trade. Make it four hundred and I'll keep 'im. I don't believe he'll ever git wrong again.'

"And Jimmy never did. He stayed thar for five yeer on a stretch, an' was the best clerk in the county. I was paid a thousandfold. I never met them two in my life that they didn't look jest like they thought I was all right, an' that made me feel like I was to some extent. Old Tommy, though, was the funniest thing about it. He bored me mighty nigh to death. He'd come to my cabin whar I was livin' at the time an' set by my fire an' smoke an' never say hardly a word. It looked like some'n' was on his mind, an' he couldn't git it off. One night when he'd stayed longer 'n usual, I pinned 'im down an' axed 'im what was the matter. He got up quick an' said nothin' ailded 'im, but he stopped at the fence an' called me out. He was as white as a sheet an' quiverin' all over. Said he: 'I've got to have this over with, Ab. I may as well tell you an' be done with it. It's been botherin' the life out o' me, an' I'll never git rid of it till it's done. I want to pay you half o' that money you spent on Jimmy. I had the cash that day, an' it 'ain't done me one bit o' good sence then. I'll never sleep well till I go you halvers.'

"'I cayn't sell that to you, Uncle Tommy,' I said, laughin'. 'No, siree, you couldn't chip into that investment of you doubled yore offer. I've found out what it is wuth. But,' said I, 'ef you've got two hundred that's burnin' a hole in yore pocket, ur conscience, an' want to yank it out, go give it to Jimmy's wife to he'p her educate that baby.'

"It struck 'im betwixt the eyes, but he didn't say yes or no. He slid away in the moonlight, all bent over an' quiet. I never seed 'im agin fer a month, an' then I called 'im out of a crowd o' fellers at the court-house an' axed 'im what he'd done. He looked bothered a little, but he gave me a straight look like he wasn't ready to speak out o' anything.

"'I thought it over,' said he, 'but I rally don't see no reason why I ort to help Jimmy's child any more 'n a whole passle o' others that have as much claim on me by blood; but somehow I do feel like goin' cahoot with you in what's already been done, an' I'm still ready to jine you, ef you are willin'.'

"I didn't take his money, but it set me to thinkin'. When old Tommy died, ten years after that, they found he had six wool socks filled with gold an' silver coin under his house, an' nobody ever heerd o' his doin' any charity work. I wish now that I'd 'a' lifted that cash an' 'a' put it whar it would do good. If I had he'd 'a' had a taste o' some'n' that never gloried his pallet."

When Abner concluded, Mrs. Bishop went to the fire and pushed the chunks together into a heap in the fireplace. Bishop moved in his chair, but he said nothing.

"I remember heerin' about that, brother Ab," Mrs. Bishop said, a reminiscent intonation in her voice. "Some folks wondered powerful over it. I don't believe money does a body much good jest to hold an' keep. As the Lord is my judge, I jest wanted that bank deposit fer Alan and Adele. I wanted it, an' I wanted it bad, but I cayn't believe it was a sin."

Something like a groan escaped Bishop's lips as he lowered the front posts of his chair to the floor.

"What's the use o' talkin' about it?" he said, impatiently. "What's the use o' anything?"

He rose and moved towards the door leading to his room.

"Alfred," Mrs. Bishop called to him, "are you goin' to bed without holdin' prayer?"

"I'm goin' to omit it tonight," he said. "I don't feel well, one bit. Besides, I reckon each pusson kin pray in private according to the way they feel."

Abner stood up, and removing the lamp-chimney he lighted a candle by the flame.

"I tried to put a moral lesson in what I said just now," he smiled, mechanically, "but I missed fire. Alf's sufferin' is jest unselfishness puore an' undefiled; he wants to set his children up in the world. This green globe is a sight better 'n some folks thinks it is. You kin find a little speck o' goody in mighty nigh ever' chestnut."

"That's so, brother Ab," said his sister; "but we are ruined now—ruined, ruined!"

"Ef you will look at it that way," admitted Abner, reaching for his candle; "but thar's a place ahead whar thar never was a bank, or a dollar, or a railroad, an' it ain't fur ahead, nuther. Some folks say it begins heer in this life."

To Be Continued.

CARD PARTIES AT MEMPHIS

The mayor of Memphis intimates that in his city women play for prizes of considerable value when they meet together in the absence of their husbands and brothers, and that if gambling is to be stopped in Memphis it will be necessary to extend the law over both sexes.

The mayor does not say that he has ever known of a woman's breaking her employer's till in order to stake the consultants at a euchre party. He does not say that he has known of many euchre parties that led to insolvency and suicide. He does not say that whole city departments take whole afternoons off in order to go to watch euchre parties. He knows, of course, that all these things—theft, insolvency, suicide and neglect of civic duty—are frequent consequences of the kind of gambling that prevails among men. He chooses to heighten the risk of proceeding against masculine gambling by hinting at the simultaneous necessity of giving feminine gambling a little notice.

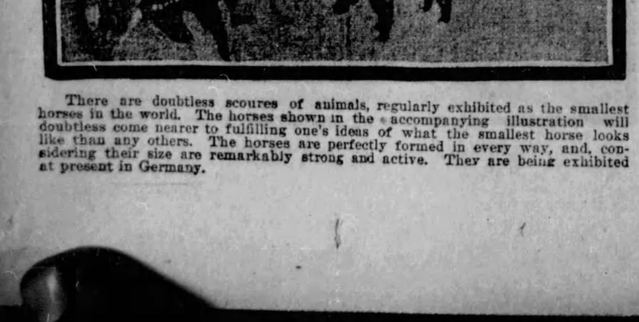
Well and good. Let the mayor of Memphis raid a few euchre parties and come away with cards, pencils, puckered foreheads, tearful eyes and other feminine gambling paraphernalia. Memphis can give up euchre in order to get rid of certain other things. And it would be worth while to give up euchre in this case simply in order to put a stop to the euchre party argument, which municipal officials so often make when they are requested to proceed against faro. The privilege of playing euchre is not a sufficient compensation for having to listen to that argument.—Chicago Tribune.

Growing Power of the Senate.

There never was a time when the senate did not seek to magnify its powers. Having equal legislative authority, except for some nominal restrictions, with the house of representatives, with less immediate accountability to the constituencies and sharing as it does in some executive functions, the senate has always had more opportunities to "curb" the co-ordinate branches than they had to curb it. This has not always been a disadvantage to the country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The house in Raleigh, N. C., where Andrew Johnson was born, has been purchased by the Colonial Dames. It will be a museum.

Another Smallest Horse.



There are doubtless scores of animals, regularly exhibited as the smallest horses in the world. The horses shown in the accompanying illustration will doubtless come nearer to fulfilling one's ideas of what the smallest horse looks like than any others. The horses are perfectly formed in every way, and, considering their size are remarkably strong and active. They are being exhibited at present in Germany.

The American Farmer the Best in the World.

The American farmer is the greatest man in the world to-day because he is master of the soil—he is gaining in intelligence quite as rapidly as his products are increasing in magnitude. Our recent combines of capital in United States measured in money are enormous, yet such figures sink into insignificance when compared to the money, brain and brawn invested in agricultural industries. For instance, the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota have received $300,000,000 for their products in a single year. The farmer knows what Nature will bring forth for him from his experience in the past. He knows if certain seeds are planted and properly cared for that Nature will take care of the rest. In the same way *you are master of your own destiny.*

Providing your blood is in good order, it only needs a little effort on your own part to keep healthy and strong—rid your body of the poisons that are apt to accumulate and your system is ready to ward off the attack of the germs of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes rich red blood—by increasing the number of red blood corpuscles. There is no alcohol in this great tonic to shrivel up the red blood corpuscles. As an alterative extract, made only of herbs and roots it goes about its work in nature's way. It stimulates the liver into proper action, and feeds the worn-out nerves, stomach and heart on pure blood. Used for over a third of a century it has sold more largely than any other blood medicine in the United States. More bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are sold to-day than ever before—that is a true test of its medicinal value after thirty-eight years of deserved popularity.

Dr. Pierce's "Medical Adviser" sent on receipt of stamps to pay for mailing *only.* Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

STATUE FOR BIRMINGHAM.

With the approval of the widow and intimate personal friends, the model of a bronze statue of Dr. William Elias Brownlee Davis, which is to be erected in the public park at Birmingham, Ala.,

STATUE OF W.E.B.DAVIS TO BE ERECTED IN PUBLIC PARK, BURMINGHAM ALA.

has been accepted from the sculptor, G. Moretti, of Thirty-eighth street, New York, who has been at work on it some time.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN FRANCE

A feminine league of physical culture has been started in Paris by a woman who says that she has learned from her own experience the need of athletics for women as well for men. She was brought up to consider that all outdoor sports were unwomanly. She married a man of feeble constitution, and has two children, both weakly. Finally she fell ill herself, and was pronounced by a doctor to be going into a rapid decline. Having made up her mind she was dying, she went to spend the few months she thought she had to live in the country. There, however, instead of lying down to die, she took it into her head to force herself to walk, to bathe and to go in for violent exercise. After a year or so she was another woman, and when, on returning to Paris, she went to see her doctor, he did not know her, and told her, when she related her experience to him, that the physician who pronounced her case to be hopeless was a fool. Then she told him that if that were so the fool and he were the same person, and he did not like it. Now, thanks to constant exercise, the woman says that at fifty-three she is a strong woman after having been almost an invalid for five-and-twenty to thirty years. Her own experience induced her to start the league in question, and to open a school of physical culture, which is attended by about twenty girls, who are trained by a male professor and by herself. She is a passionate believer in athletics for women, and her ambition is to win every French mother over to her views.—Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

JUST A SAMPLE.

"You take a man from Dakoty and you can't surprise him with any play o' the elements—wind or storm or what not," said Mr. Boggs, reminiscently, "and there's other things a man raised out in Dakoty takes mighty calm, too."

"Such as what?" demanded the postmaster, with whom Mr. Boggs was whiling away a hot afternoon.

"Well," said Mr. Boggs, slowly, "I could tell yey plenty of incidents, but I'll jest select one that occurred in the streets o' New York city when my cousin Joshua from Dakoty was on, and we were seeing the sights together.

"We were walking along a street one day on our way to the battery, and stopped to look into a window. A woman that was investigating the contents of a tin pail that she was trying to freeze some ice cream in lost her holt on it, and it fell off the window ledge three stories up, and lit plumb on Cousin Joshua's back as he was stooped, looking in at the shop. I heard it coming, but too late to warn him.

"Well, the pail, ice cream and all, slid off his back and skeetered out across the sidewalk into the gutter. Joshua straightened up and looked at me. He didn't see it go, but he heard it. He never turned round at all, but just began to rub his back with both hands.

"'We have 'em as large about as large and hefty as that—our hailstones— in Dakoty,' he said to me as he was rubbing, 'but I don't recollect their ever coming single that way; not more than once or twice, at any rate!'"—Youth's Companion.

A "GOOD FELLOW."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The news of Gilbert Morris' sudden death flashed through the small town with almost the speed of electricity. He was a young man of conspicuous personality, which had made him a marked figure in the place where he had spent his days. It was a small city of the kind where all of the residents knew one another at least "by sight," and in the majority of cases were on sufficiently familiar terms to give the first name greeting.

Gilbert Morris was Gil to the entire community. He was that kind of a man. Though he was the son of one of the aristocratic families, he was exceedingly democratic and possessed a cordial manner that implied more friendliness than was ever sincerely meant. He was carelessly good-natured, a friend in need when the helping hand did not entail self-sacrifice, and a "good fellow" without much mental depth or real strength of character. In short he was of the kind whose likeness can be duplicated by the thousands, the kind who live thoughtlessly and whose lives work for good or evil just as they happen to be guided by impulse or by circumstances.

In the beginning of his career, Gilbert Morris showed himself a bright, young business man. He made money rapidly and he spent it with equal rapidity. He became very "dressy" following the latest fashions to the extreme, and he bore every appearance of prosperity. He was generous because he liked the feeling of generosity. It tickled his vanity and gave him a sense of well-being which he thoroughly enjoyed, though he did not think deeply enough to know why he was a subject of constant self-congratulation.

Naturally he did not escape the jealousy which corrodes existence in small places, and his gorgeousness made him the target for the sneers and flings of the righteous who believed that fine raiment was a device of the devil.

Soon it became whispered about that Gil was very "fast," and these tales thrived on repetition and increased by Gil's own actions. Outwardly he was as much of a favorite as ever, but under the surface the current had set against him and was flowing sluggishly but surely to his undoing. Still, to all appearances, Gil was justified in believing that people thought him a "good fellow."

With Gil to want was to have. He took his pleasures, in whatever direction his impulse led him, until beaten and buffeted by his own base desires, he awoke to the torture of those who are slaves to a destroyer and yet have not the strength to flee their bondage. Possessed by a thirst for strong drink when knew no quenching, the time came when Gil threw off his veneer of respectability and was held up a scorn and a derision in the town where once he had been regarded with pride. He made one or two futile efforts to win back to the golden way, but he was not sufficient master of himself to conquer his weakness.

Feeling himself an outcast, striking against the fate which had made him what he was, stumbling blindly in search of comfort and for something to alleviate his self-inflicted misery, he fell in love, so far as he was capable, with a young girl as sweet and pure as a flower in its first blooming. She alone could save and restore him. For love of her he could renounce his evil ways and be the man he was intended to be. As a reward for the young girl's services, he would give her his own besmirched life, a life which he had been warned hung by a slender thread, and it suited him to make capital of this in pleading his cause.

Gil could be very charming when he chose, and he chose to bring all his battery of fascination to bear upon the girl he wanted. And she, dazzled by the romance of his devoted, compelling attentions, dazzled by the belief that she could save him, gave her heart unreservedly into his keeping and flung open the door for sorrow to enter.

Gil, to win her, apparently kept his promise of reformation, and for a time led a life which all the world might know and pronounce blameless. At first he took satisfaction in the applause his good conduct brought him, but he soon wearied of the harder way, and, having won the pledge he wanted, his reformation ended.

Then sorrow came close and sat by the young girl's side for years, changing her into a saddened woman. Gil held a power over her she could not escape. For him she defied the wishes of those who were nearest, and should have been dearest. The love that was strong in her heart overcame the doubts that sometimes arose to assail. He played on her sympathy regardless of the pain he might cause, and when he feared she was slipping away from his grasp, he hinted at trouble greater than he told, which threatened to overwhelm him should he be forsaken.

The hardest, most hopeless task a woman can undertake in this world is to try to save a man whose weakness of will makes him not worth the saving. Gil stumbled and fell with wearying frequency, and after each stumble and fall he went to the girl with tears and laments, acknowledging his weakness, crying aloud that he was worthless, but cunningly preying on her pity and arousing her protective instinct until she comforted him as an erring child.

They did not marry. In his secret heart Gil did not want to burden himself with a wife, she would interfere with his freedom, and the girl would not marry Gil until she was assured he had forsaken his dissipations.

One cannot touch pitch without being defiled, and part of her world turned away from the girl. This part she faced with the hard indifference which those condemned by public opinion put on as an armor. And part of her world gave her pity, which is about as great a scourge as a proud nature can be called upon to endure.

Sometime, someway, everything comes to an end. Gil was found dead in his room one morning in fulfillment of the warning at which he had laughed and then put away from his mind. The news flashed through the town and reached the girl whose life Gil had broken and bruised. In the first shock of the tidings she mourned, thinking of Gil as he had been at his best, so boyish and winning, so gentle and loving, then she remembered how seldom she had seen this best, how long he had been a burden dragging her down, and bitterness displaced the grief, freeing her of the weight and bringing a revulsion of feeling.

It was at this moment her mother came to her, breaking the reserve of displeasure which had kept them apart for so long. She took her child in her arms.

"Poor little girl," she murmured gently, "my poor little girl."

The girl leaned against her mother's breast in a short silence, then she lifted her head and looked straight in her mother's eyes. Her own were hard and undimmed by tears.

"Don't pity me, mother," she protested, almost fiercely, "don't pity me. I am glad he is gone. Yes, I am glad he is gone."

And the world which had known him, following the idea that death wipes out all scores, went on its careless way, pronouncing his obituary.

"Oh, yes," it said, "Gil went the pace, but after all he was a good fellow."

AT SEA.

The new steamship Baltic, which made her maiden trip to New York recently, had, as one of her passengers, a man prominent in Wall street, who considers transatlantic trips as periods of rest.

There was a fellow-passenger on board who knew the financier slightly, and who was very eager to improve the acquaintance. He did not get an opportunity until the second day out from Liverpool, when he saw the Wall street man coming up on deck.

"Hello," he said; "bound for New York?"

"Yes," replied the financier, "where are you going?" and then he went off and sat down in a steamer-chair by himself.—Harper's Weekly.

THE RECANTATION OF AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST

David Gray in The Outlook.

In view of the possibility of a change in our Philippine policy as a result of the November election, it seems a duty to protest against the agitation for Filipino independence of you gentlemen commonly styled anti-imperialists, and to lament the ignorance and folly of the leaders of my own party in adopting the Philippine plank of the Democratic platform. Prior to the summer of 1902 I was actively in sympathy with your point of view. As a writer in the editorial columns of a Democratic newspaper I attacked continuously the Republican administration for its violence both to our constitutional policy and to the rights of a weak people. From such data as I could secure, I believed Aguinaldo and his cause comparable to Washington and the issues of the Revolution, and I believed the Filipinos capable of self-government in our understanding of the word. I extolled their efforts for independence, believing, as you do, that the nation's health is best conserved by a minority actuated by conscience and principle which dares not to conform to the cheap definition of patriotism made by party politics. I voted for Bryan in 1900 on the issue of Philippine policy, though opposed to him on all other grounds.

In the summer of 1902 I went to the islands for the purpose of examining the newly installed civil government, expecting to find, even in its beginnings, abundant evidence of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-rule, and to gather facts with which to prosecute a campaign for Filipino emancipation. Besides spending many weeks in Manila, I made journeys into the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, Rizal, Bulucan, and Pampanga, the most fertile and thickly populated portions of Luzon. I went to Samar, Leyte, and Cebu, in the Visayan group; I visited various parts of Mindanao, the largest of the Moro islands; also Isabella, Jolo, Bongao, and Siassi. I met nearly all the prominent Filipinos who have taken service under our government as governors of provinces, and who, according to our policy of appointing ex-insurrectos, were prominent in the insurrection. I had long talks with Aguinaldo and with Aglipay, the latter of whom is much the most influential of the native leaders, controlling probably several millions through the native church which he has organized. I had an interview with Mabini on the island of Guam, under the auspices of one of his friends and fellows in Aguinaldo's cabinet. I also had many intimate talks upon Philippine matters with Mabini's successor in that cabinet, and was repeatedly this gentleman's guest, and entertain a deep respect for his intelligence and a high regard for his friendship. I mention these facts to show that I did not see the islands from a hotel window in Manila, nor through the eyes of American occupation. But very soon it became evident that I had misconceived the situation. Volumes could be written describing the conditions and not say all; yet a few elemental facts and conclusions incessantly force themselves upon the open-minded observer who himself goes to the islands.

First, that the Filipinos have no nationality with which to assume government of the archipelago. In Luzon there are the Christian Tagalogs, the Christian Matebeles, who murder Tagalogs as a tribal virtue, the non-Christian Igorrotes, various tribes of head-hunters, and a miserable race called Negritos, and the Visayan group is another tribal division speaking a Malay dialect distinct from Tagalog, and in the great island of Mindanao and in the Sulu and Tawi groups are the Moros, Mussulman savages continually warring among themselves. In all the islands, according to the estimate of Senor Buencamino, Aguinaldo's former secretary of state, there are not more than twenty-five thousand who speak any Spanish. That is to say, less than the half of one per cent. of the population know the educated language which alone can be used for purposes of intercommunication. Thus, without community of interest, tradition or language, scattered sparsely over an archipelago that would extend from Maine nearly to Florida, inheriting immemorial tribal enmities, a part frankly barbarous, a part reared under the spiritual guidance of the Christian church, but forbidden the arts and liberal education, and subjected to three hundred years of military tyranny, the wealth and commerce of their country in the hands of Europeans and Chinese—what criminal folly to compare such a situation with that in Cuba!

There are individual Tagalogs and Visayans of much intelligence, of some culture and wealth; there are some who possess what we call character, but the class is lamentably small. In Manila, a city of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, I doubt if there be two hundred Filipinos, men and women, whom any of you gentlemen would or could ask to your houses save out of an anthropological curiosity. In the country the percentage would be even smaller. Yet if you make the Philippines independent, you give independence not to the Filipinos, but to these Filipinos, not to the people, but to this small class; you put the simple, half-civilized villagers of Luzon and the Visayan group under the rule of an oligarchy modeled upon Spanish military despotism and animated by the spirit of the Malay feudal system. This was the form of government which Aguinaldo was endeavoring to establish, the only form of government of which either he or his associates could conceive, if we except Mabini, who, pathetically crippled but intellectually vigorous, inspired by Rousseau and the French Revolutionists, was the poet and idealist of the movement, and who was alone in his idealism.

This is not the place to discuss the Malay feudal system, nor the mysterious and absolute control which, under it, the principe wields over the peasant, nor its institution of debt bondage, which our government has not succeeded in breaking up; but it must be understood in order to understand Philippine affairs and in order to understand the nature of the insurrection, which was no more a popular uprising to secure popular liberty than were the Wars of the Roses.

Like all Malays, like all the tropical peoples, the Filipinos are in a condition racially of child development. As to matters which children can comprehend they are precocious, but face to face with the adult problems of western civilization they lack self-reliance and initiative and that energy of character without which popular liberty, as we understand it, is impossible. A most significant and discouraging fact is that few, if any, Filipinos of prominence are pure Filipino, but are mixed with the Mongol or European. I was not able to meet or to hear of a single Filipino of exceptional force or distinction who was not more or less obviously a mixed blood. In most cases, capacity and success are traceable to the genius of the Chinese, which seems to be a natural admixture with the Malay, resulting in a superior type. The Chinese blood in Mabini and in the native judges of the supreme court is conspicuous.

The people of the country impress one pleasantly. They have many attractive traits and but few vices. They are by nature peaceable, justice-loving, and for the most part law-abiding. Their domestic lives are clean, but politically they are babes. They have neither the capacity for, the conception of, nor the desire for, self-government as we understand it. The presidentes or head men of the villages often make admirable executives, but the presidentes would gasp at the suggestion that the peasants were entitled to the equal rights guaranteed by our constitution.

If we examine the capacity of the Filipinos for conducting international relations, the facts are equally discouraging. The number who have been into the world, or who have any adequate conception of it, is extremely few. I doubt if there be fifty of the upper class in the whole archipelago who have enjoyed the education of foreign travel or of the western universities. Thus, unsophisticated and without national unity, the maintenance of foreign relations would at present be an impossibility. The more intelligent among them realize this national helplessness, and view with apprehension the possibility of abandonment by the United States, realizing that they would ultimately be the prey of one of the European military powers, and in the meantime that the islands would be torn with internal disorder and ladronism.

I went to the Philippine islands convinced that our retention of them was an international crime; I left them convinced that any other course than that which we are pursuing would be a breach of international humanity, comparable to leaving a helpless infant to perish in the storm. Right or wrong, we have taken the islands, and must accept the responsibility for the welfare of the people whose blood we have shed and whose lands we have laid waste. This is not a theory, but a fact. When they will be ready for self-government is an interesting question, but at present is academic. It is a fact that they are not ready or capable for it. Moreover, any agitation in this country with Filipino independence as its object can work only as a cruelly unsettling and dangerous influence, tending to postpone what it seeks to hasten. Aguinaldo's former secretary of state said to me: "The Filipinos have three great needs, and none of them is independence. The first is schools, the second is more schools, and the third is more schools." This is a true saying. They need education along all lines; they need development. The cost of educating them and developing them may be heavy to the United States, but we have put ourselves in such a position that we cannot morally withdraw from meeting it. The argument that we are undermining our own democracy by ruling paternally an alien people is nullified by the obvious moral requirements of the situation. It is not a question of what we should have done, or of what we should like to do, but of what we must do. To give them independence for the purpose of cleaning the blood from our hands and whitening our good name would have the same merit as to abandon an illegitimate child in order to put away the evidence of sin.

Whether the Filipinos need only the opportunity to develop a nationality capable of standing by itself, or whether from their tropical environment they are condemned forever to the lot of a backward race, is another question which is purely academic. Good morals and policy alike dictate that they be given the opportunity for self-development, and in order that we may do this successfully we must have accurate knowledge as to their conditions, sympathy with their defects, and faith in their possibilities. If Providence has ever specially intervened to provide adequate men for difficult work, it has intervened in the present instance in providing first Mr. Root, and now the present secretary of war and the men associated with him. Mr. Taft's faith in the Filipinos seems almost incredible to those who have lived in the islands and have seen the problem which he has to face, but such a faith and confidence are necessary to give Filipinos the full opportunity to which, in the circumstances, they have a right. To interfere with his work before the foundation is established, to give the half-educated, irresponsible, and dangerous Filipino demagogue, and there are many of these, an opportunity for believing that our policy toward the islands is to be a vacillating and changeable one, dependent upon the mutations of American politics, would be a crime with effects too far-reaching to be anticipated. Whatever may be the other issues of the campaign, the continuance of the present Philippine policy, involving as it does the peace and welfare of seven millions of Filipinos, to say nothing of the possible cost to the United States which another outbreak would entail, makes the Philippine issue paramount. If such men as Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Moorfield Storey, and the distinguished and rightly venerated president of Harvard, to say nothing of my fellow-Democrats who have framed the Philippine plank of the St. Louis platform, will go to the islands and ascertain the facts at first hand, I should be ready to trust their conclusions before my own. But from all that I can learn there are no workers for Philippine independence who have been to the Philippines. Would that some American Cecil Rhodes might endow foundations for the study of Philippine problems in the Philippines, to the end that the political conscience and morality of the nation might be fed upon whole facts instead of half facts and misleading ex parte statements.

FREAK PHOTOGRAPHY.

The phrase "the glad hand" is one of the most expressive in modern slang and describes a cheerful and very oftentimes insincere sort of handshaking. Whether insincere or not, the "glad hand" is an

agreeable thing that has lightened many a dark and unpromising way.

This photograph, which you might readily take for the giant hand of the trusts or any other equally rapacious monster, is indeed the "glad hand" of friendship. The camera, which is something eilish in inexperienced hands, played a grotesque trick indeed, and while doing so taught the amateur photographer a lesson in focussing which he has never forgotten. Probably the reader has obtained some results equally bizarre, but this photograph has the virtue of being artistic even in its exaggeration.

CLEVER LITTLE STORIES.

Democrats were assembled in state convention at Nashville, and were engaged in the organization of the convention. A former member of the supreme court, who had partaken freely, got the floor and then proceeded to discuss the questions involved in the temporary organization. Naturally, his reasoning was not clear, and one of his friends, in a loud whisper, said to him:

"Sit down, judge; you don't know the difference between temporary and permanent. You are drunk!"

With an effort, the judge steadied himself, and with fine scorn replied:

"Yesh, I'm drunk. Thash temporary. You're a fool. Thash permanent."

"I have always thought," writes an army officer, "that the jokes on the abolition of the canteen were pure fabrications. However, a woman of intelligence the other night asked me this question: 'Is it true that the soldiers no longer are required to carry canteens on their backs because a few men put liquor in them? I hear that the soldiers are now forced to drink impure water from wayside brooks, and that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the army in consequence.'"

Ethel Barrymore is responsible for the following story illustrating Wilson Lackaye's sardonic wit: "One day Lackaye said he had made a dramatization of Hugo's 'Les Miserables' and somebody said he'd never get a New York manager to produce it. 'Produce it!' sneered Lackaye. 'Why, you'll never get a New York manager to pronounce it.'"

"FLAT AS A FLOUNDER."

Something of the Life History of an Interesting and Curious Fish.

The expression "as flat as a flounder," has become proverbial, but it does not apply to very young flounders, which differ so much from the adult ones that they can hardly be recognized as belonging to the same family as their parents. Most boys and girls are familiar with full-grown flounders, but very few of them, and few older people, know anything about the appearance of young flounders and the wonderful transformations they undergo. In spring and summer it is possible for young nature students to secure specimens of newly hatched flounders by dragging a fine mesh net on sunny days when the water is smooth. Such specimens may easily be kept alive in dishes of salt water, and examined from time to time with a low-power microscope.

The flounders begin life as do ordinary fishes. When they first emerge from the egg they swim vertically with the head turned upward. Their bodies are symmetrical, and their eyes are on opposite sides of the head. Gradually the position of the body changes from vertical to horizontal, and the fish remain thus for some time, swimming like ordinary fishes; but while still very small they is foreshadowing of the bottom life they are destined for, and they enter upon a series of remarkable changes. The most striking of these changes is in the position of the eye. The eye of one side or the other slowly but steadily moves over to the opposite side of the head and takes a place beside the other eye. In some flounders the eye moves around the front of the head; in others it moves directly through the head. This shifting of the eye's position is accompanied by a change in the position of the body, which ceases to be upright and becomes more and more oblique. The side of the body from which the eye is moving gradually becomes inferior to the other, until by the time the change of the eye is complete the fish swims with its blind side underneath, and this position is ever after maintained. The flounder then ceases its free swimming habit and sinks to the bottom.

Some species of flounders are right-sided and others are left-sided. In the right-sided forms the left eye moves to the right side, and the left side becomes undermost. In the left-sided species the opposite condition prevail. It rarely happens that right-sided species have left-sided individuals, and vice versa. In a few species both right-sided and left-sided fish occur in about equal numbers. --From "Nature and Science" in September St. Nicholas.

ABOUT THE HORSE.

Skeleton Was Halter-Broke.

Near Swan Hill, Victoria, the skull of a horse was lately found with a rope, or halter, imbedded in it. According to Mr. Wraith, the animal, when quite young, had escaped with a piece of manila rope tied around its jaws, and in course of time the skull above and below had grown round the rope, which passed through holes, or eyelets, in the bone as if bored for it.—London Globe.

Climbed Three Stories.

A big draught horse climbed three flights of stairs of his own accord in a box factory in Boston this afternoon. The animal was being shod in a blacksmith's shop nearby. While the smith was working the bellows the horse quietly walked out and up into the factory. It seems that the animal was accustomed to reach his own stable by climbing a short run-way. So when he saw an open door in the box factory and a flight of steps he entered the door and climbed the stairs. After an hour's unsuccessful effort to drag the beast downstairs, D. Callahan, its owner, obtained a stout coil of rope. With the assistance of many men, who pulled with Callahan, the animal was finally persuaded to go down the three flights without a stumble.—Boston Herald.

Travelled Under Ground.

A driving horse belonging to Louis Hewlett, of East Oakland, took an underground trip at Fourteenth street and Broadway this afternoon which few horses would have survived, and which furnished a lot of excitement for himself and a crowd of onlookers. While fastened to a post in front of the store the horse freed himself and started to investigate the hatchway. Slipping on the cement he plunged half into the opening, and when discovered was hanging over the edge, held back by the harness and buggy. The sidewalk elevator was hoisted under the animal, when he kicked himself free and fell onto the platform, mashing the mechanism. There he lay without stirring until men freed him from the ropes and machinery and dragged him out upon the basement floor. Then he was taken to the freight elevator in the rear and hoisted to the store, whence he was led back to the street, trembling, but uninjured. His owner did not appear until after the animal had been led away to a nearby livery stable.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Death of "Tunis."

Celebrity is so fleeting a thing nowadays that probably few people remember who Tunis was. And yet at one time he played a great part in the world, and in the telegrams of fourteen or fifteen years ago his name was constantly mentioned, for he was the famous black charger on "le brav' General" Boulanger was to have ridden to supreme power in France. The fame of Tunis, like that of his master, was at its zenith on that 14th day of July when Gen. Boulanger rode back from the review in the Bois de Boulogne, and, passing the flower-draped statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, was greeted by the fickle crowd with delirious shouts of "Vive Boulanger!" When the general, an exile from France, committed suicide on that grave in Ixelles cemetery, Tunis was sold and passed from hand to hand, until at last he came down to drawing the cart of an old woman who sold vegetables at Passy. Every day he dragged his burden from the Halles across the Place de la Concorde out to Passy, and one day last week as he was crossing the scene of his former triumph, the poor old horse stumbled and fell, and died not far from the spot on which he so proudly pawed the ground on the long ago 14th of July. A crowd of onlookers at once collected, and one of them, as he turned away, spoke Tunis' epitaph to another running up: "It is nothing; only an old horse dropped dead."—London Globe.

First Mule to the Injured.

The army medical officers will make important tests in medical supplies transportation in course of the joint maneuvers of the army and militia in September at Manassas, Va. They contemplate the employment of the army mule as a means of getting to the firing line the supplies for the first dressing station. Hitherto these supplies have been carried in ambulances, but, of course, that vehicle cannot break into columns of troops, and there are places in a rough country where troops are apt to be operating where the ambulances cannot go. In the Santiago campaign there was great difficulty in transporting these supplies, and about the only means of getting them to the front was on the backs of hospital corps men. This, of course, was unsatisfactory, and operated as a hardship for the hospital stewards. It is believed that the army mule can go wherever troops are stationed, and this facility will add to the efficiency of the medical department in the field.—Medical News.

Admiral's Horse Shot by Marine He Saved

Dick, an old carriage horse used by Admiral Bilas Casey when he was League Island commandant, was shot the other day at the navy yard at Philadelphia. The horse was stabled in the rear of the marine barracks. Since Admiral Casey was relieved from command of the yard in 1900 Dick had led an easy life, being too old for work. Formerly he drew the admiral's carriage on all state occasions, and carried the secretary of the navy on a trip through the yard. A short time ago he was stricken with a peculiar disease. The veterinary surgeon of the yard could give no relief, and the faithful old horse suffered great pain. Finally orders were given to a marine to shoot the animal. The marines had been saved from a fire near the barracks a few nights before by the neighing of the horse, and protested in vain.—Philadelphia Ledger.

What Is the Date of This Year?

Of course you would say 1904, but if that is meant to denote the number of years since the Christian era, it is probably wrong. Look in some good authority and see if this year should not rightly be at least 1908. It is worth your investigation if it happens to be a subject you have not yet carefully considered.—From "Books and Authors" in September St. Nicholas.

Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some kind reader please tell me through these appreciated columns how I may cure home-raised tobacco, and how to take the burning, bitter taste away? If anything is used on it, please give name of same and how used.—E., Wallow, Ala.

Can any one give me, through the columns of The Blade, a remedy for chicken mites? There are millions of them in my hen roosts and I would like a remedy.—M., McKee, Ga.

Will coal tar preserve a shingle roof? If so, how would one apply it? Some say to add slacked lime to the coal tar. Is coal tar good for a metal roof, and should it be put on warm?—H., Lynchburg, O.

Will you be so kind as to ask the Farmstead readers to tell me how and when to plant plum stones, to raise trees?—S., Fellowsville, W. Va.

Will some reader of The Blade kindly inform me through The Blade why millet hay is injurious to stock? Also, whether it is the hay or the seeds.—B., Everett, Pa.

What is the proper time of the year to harvest peanuts, and how can I tell when they are ripe? I have been a reader of The Blade for some years and think it is a fine paper.—C., Cassopolis, Mich.

Can any of the readers of The Blade tell what ailed my horse? He was twelve years old. I drove him four miles to market and back in the forenoon, got home at 2 p. m., fed him hay, and at 2 o'clock gave him his regular mess of oats. He was all right at that time. I went at 7 p. m. to care for him for the night. I hardly knew the horse; his bowels had moved at least a half bushel, and very thin. He was cold all over, legs and ears as cold as though he were dead. I went to give him something to warm him. As soon as I let him have his head he fell over sideways, like upsetting a bench, his legs perfectly stiff. I sent for a farrier. He was standing when he came; could feel no pulse. The animal fell as before when given medicine. He did not seem to be in pain. While down he would lie stretched out, and several times whinnied as though for his mate. He had eaten all the hay and oats given. At 2 o'clock a. m. he was dead. He died with but very little struggle.—A., Hicks, N. Y.

The Loco Weed.

The deadly loco weed of the cattle country is this summer taking more than its accustomed tribute of live stock. The season has been wet, and the weed has flourished to such an extent that cattle are more than ordinarily attracted by its freshness.

A single mouthful of it means agony and death. It is more feared by the ranchmen than rattlesnakes or any other pest of the range. No antidote to it is known.

"Just now the stockmen of the Texas panhandle are the greatest sufferers," said Col. Dick Dillon, a ranchman of that region. "Loco disease, or grass staggers, as we call it in the cow country, costs the cattlemen of Texas alone $200,000 annually.

"There are several varieties of the weed, but all act in a similar manner. The name sometimes given it, 'crazy weed,' best describes its effects. Whatever the poison may be, it acts directly and almost immediately on the brain of the animal that has eaten it.

"Its first effect on cattle is to send the animal on a rampage. This paroxysm never passes, but the beast is utterly crazy, and loses all sense of sound or direction or anything else, except taste for loco. One mouthful of it creates such an overpowering desire for more that the animal refuses to eat anything else, but wanders about in a stupor not unlike that of the human dope fiend, looking for the poisonous weed.

"Nothing will induce it to eat other food. Frequently on my ranch I have seen steers starve to death in the hunt for the cause of their doom. With cattle the malady is invariably fatal, though sometimes the stricken creatures live for weeks.

"With horses the effect is slightly different, for a horse after being loco'ed may live for several years, though his recurring fits of insanity and his mad craving for the weed make him unfit for use. When it is discovered that a horse has loco'ed himself most plainsmen shoot him immediately.

"A loco'ed horse does not often run amuck like a steer, but is seized with queer blind fits, when he will dodge about and stagger not unlike a drunken man. Sometimes a poisoned horse will sink into a stupor so heavy that not even whip and spur can arouse him.

"This may last for 24 or even 36 hours, after which for a similar length of time he will be apparently as well as ever,

WHAT MIRACLE OF HEALING IS THIS?

The Human Heart Made to Beat Again in Woman's Body Rescued From the Grave.

THE BLIND MADE TO SEE AND THE LAME TO WALK

And Hopeless Invalids Healed of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians.

PROFESSOR'S PHENOMENAL POWER

Upsets Modern Medical Practice by Curing Without Useless Drugs and Medicines.

Gives Services Without Charge to the Sick and Afflicted, Believing It His Duty to God and Man to Help Suffering Humanity.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1.—(Special Correspondence).—Discarding the useless drugs and medicines dispensed by doctors and yet healing hopeless invalids of diseases pronounced incurable by physicians and specialists, succeeding in restoring life and health when doctor after doctor failed, Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, of this city, has proven the value of a wonderful discovery that threatens to upset modern medical practice. In the face of opposition, criticism, even ridicule, he has persisted in his belief that hope should not be lost until actual and unmistakable dissolution of the body occurs. He claims, and offers evidence beyond doubt, that he has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman given up to death. He cites names and instances, where, by means of his discovery, he has made the blind see and the lame walk; where he has permanently cured paralysis, consumption, syphilis, rheumatism, Bright's disease, and other diseases heretofore supposed to be incurable. More than that, he states that he can cure the sick in their own homes hundreds of miles away without stirring from his office. In one instance, cited, a Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Trawick, Texas, the witnesses say that he raised her from the dead. Whether that is literally true or not there is little doubt, but that the woman would be in her grave today were it not for this man's strange power over human life and his wonderful control over disease and death. Mrs. Phillips had been a hopeless invalid for many years, and for the last five had been bedfast, could lie on one side only, and was covered with bedsores. She was suffering from a severe complication of diseases, including stomach, kidney and female troubles, and had been under treatment of twelve different hospitals and various doctors, all of whom failed to help her and pronounced her case incurable. Her agonies were so great that they threw her into convulsive spasms, while her body was wasted to skin and bones. All the medicines given her were without effect, and she was rapidly nearing her grave, when she heard of Prof. Adkin. Broken in body, pain-weary, and without faith, but hoping against hope in this last desperate chance, she wrote to him. He replied at once, saying that he would take her case, assuring her that he could and would save her life and restore her to health. And notwithstanding what the doctors had said, he did cure her completely so that today she is up and about, a well woman, joyous, thankful and enthusiastic. Another case almost equally remarkable was that of Mr. R. A. Wallen, of Finey, Mo., who for four years was paralyzed and was steadily growing more helpless in spite of all the doctors who attended him. His cure was so quick and marvelous that, in his own words, "it was like bringing the dead to life." Prof. Adkin cured Mrs. M. W. Nolen, of Covington, Ga., of a malignant cancer without the knife or probe; he stopped the Great White Plague, consumption, in the case of Miss P. L. Kelley, of Seal Cove, Me., and hundreds of other sufferings men and women have likewise been rescued by this wonderful man who seems to control some mysterious force not known to ordinary mortals.

When called upon for an interview, Prof. Adkin said:

"Yes, I remember the cases you mention, but do not quite understand why they should cause any special astonishment, since they are no more wonderful than scores of other cures I have made since I announced my discovery to the world. I firmly believe that there is no disease I cannot cure, and whatever other men may do or fail to do, I mean to keep on healing the sick and afflicted of any disease they may have just as long as I am able. I make no exceptions, rich or poor, east or west, wherever they live, it is all the same to me. All who are sick and suffering may be cured in their own homes simply by writing and telling me the name of their trouble or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them of my services absolutely without charge. I feel that it is my duty to God and man to give freely, to help all who are afflicted and not to use my discovery merely to make money."

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. I know it may seem an unusual thing to do, but if I choose to help the earth's physical unfortunates without pay, there's nothing to prevent my doing so, is there? I have my own reason for my course in this matter and I do not want anyone to feel that by taking advantage of my offer they are accepting charity. I will have my reward in proving to the world the great value of my discovery, and the uselessness of wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary."

"What is this discovery?"

"I can show you better than I can explain. Have some one who is sick write to me and watch the results. If you do so I would prefer that you select a chronic case, some one whom physicians have said cannot be cured. Any doctor may cure a simple case with a few doses of medicines, but I want those where both doctors and medicines have failed. Tell anyone who wants to be cured to write to me, addressing Professor Thomas F. Adkin, Office 350C, Rochester, N. Y."

"But how can you cure those at a distance; those whom you never see?"

"Just as easily and just as surely as though I went to them or they came to me. Distance makes no difference. Whether they live one or a thousand miles away is all the same. A letter is all that is necessary to enlist my aid. What other men may or may not be able to do, how they fail or what they charge makes no difference to me. My power is supreme."

Investigation proves that Professor Adkin's claims are more than borne out by the facts and that he fulfills his promise of free service to the very letter.

LEATHER DECORATION.

The art of decorating leather is supposed to have originated with the Moors who carried it to Spain, from which country it came to Mexico. The Spanish-Mexican grandee was not fond of literature, but of personal magnificence and especially of his riding equipment, and the saddle offered opportunity for display in his artistic ability. It was profusely ornamented with gold, silver and colored thread embroidery and elaborately stamped and embossed. The process was simple, the leather being soaked until pliable, then the surface cut with small chisels of various shapes, the leather being laid on a flat stone. It is about twenty years since leather embossing has been utilized for other than equestrian paraphernalia, but now not only chairs, screens and chests are upholstered in leather beautifully and carefully embossed, but a great variety of articles are decorated with this attractive craft. Leather carving is an important industry in several of the Pacific coast cities and New York artists have produced some wonderfully attractive designs. The work is well suited for women, for delicacy and deftness of touch are required rather than physical strength.

Table covers, cushions, portfolios, satchels, belts, shopping bags and a variety of small articles are especially attractive in this decoration, and on larger pieces, such as screens or chests the combination of carving with pyrography produces excellent artistic effects.—The Pilgrim.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Lewis and Clark's Expedition.

Will you kindly give us a brief sketch of Lewis and Clark and their surveys in the west?—B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

What was then called "the Oregon country" passed to the sovereignty of the United States by a treaty with Great Britain, dated June 15, 1846. It comprised 307,000 square miles of territory, and included the present states of Oregon, Washingotn and Idaho, the western and southwestern parts of Montana and the northwestern corner of Wyoming. This area was claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. President Jefferson, in a message to congress on January 18, 1803, recommended an exploration of this region; and it resulted in the authorization of such an expedition. This was placed under command of Capt. Wm. Clark, of the regular army, with Meriwether Lewis, who was Jefferson's private secretary, and who also had been for six years an officer in the regular army.

Lewis and Clark spent the fall and winter of 1803 at Camp Dubois, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, a short distance below the Missouri, where they made final preparations for their journey. The expedition crossed the Mississippi from Camp Dubois on May 14, 1804, and started for the west. The Missouri river was ascended in the spring of 1804. The second winter was spent among the Mandan Indians, in North Dakota, in about the latitude of Olympia, Washington. On April 7, 1805, the expedition "left Fort Mandan in good spirits," after a rest of 131 days, and resumed the voyage up the Missouri. From the waters of the Missouri the explorers traveled by land through the mountains, crossing the Rockies from Louisiana into Oregon on August 12. Ranges of towering mountains covered with snow formed the prospect before them. In the latter part of September they reached the plains of the western slope, and early in October embarked in canoes on the Kooskoosky, or Clearwater river. On November 7, they reached the mouth of the Columbia, the great river of the Pacific slope, over 4,000 miles from their starting point. The explorers passed the winter of 1805-6 in a fortified camp, on the north side of the Columbia river, in what is now Clatsop county, Oregon. This camp they named Fort Clatsop, after a neighboring tribe of Indians.

On March 23, 1806, the return journey was begun by way of the Columbia. En route to the ocean the explorers had missed the Willamette, and on April 2 Clark set out from the camp on the Sandy to explore that river. The following day he ascended the Willamette to where the city of Portland new stands. In May the explorers left their boats and made a very difficult horseback journey to the Missouri river, re-embarked in August and reached St. Louis September 23, after an absence of two years and four months. The explorers were warmly received by President Jefferson. Congress voted Lewis and Clark handsome grants of public land, and Capt. Lewis was appointed governor of Louisiana. When Missouri was organized as a territory, Capt. Clark was appointed as its governor.

Lewis and Clark were the first Americans who crossed the continent to the Oregon country and the Pacific ocean. Their expedition enabled the United States to follow up the claim based on Capt. Gray's discovery of the Columbia river, to anticipate exploration and discovery on the northwest coast by any other nation, and to hold the country west of the Rocky mountains and south of the 49th parallel. The acquisition of Oregon gave the United States a coast line on the Pacific ocean. It was one of the direct causes of the acquisition of California, and the subsequent acquisition of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are related to it. The Lewis and Clark expedition to which these great achievements so plainly run back, stands, therefore, as one of the leading events of American history.

Pay of Soldiers and Sailors.

Please inform me what the pay is of soldiers in the army and sailors in the navy. Also do the cadets at West Point and the midshipmen at Annapolis draw pay from the time they enter and how much?—H. H. C., North Easton, N. Y.

An enlisted man in the infantry, cavalry or artillery receives $13 per month for the first two years; $14 for the third year, $15 for the fourth year, $16 for the fifth year, $18 for the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth years, and $19 per month for the eleventh year. The corporals and sergeants, company and regimental, are chosen from the ranks, from those men who are most proficient in the school of the soldier, who are intelligent, capable, and who obey the discipline without giving trouble.

In the navy, there are two classes of enlisted men—the marine corps, who have the same status as the infantry on land, and the seamen, who fight afloat. Their pay is just the same as that given above.

The second class is the sailors. A raw recruit, who has never had any experience on shipboard, is enlisted as a "landsman" for four years. He receives $16 a month, and an entering he gets a uniform, blanket, etc. After that, he must pay for his clothing. The only way to get out of the "landsman" class is by proficiency, merit and obedience. By showing these qualities, a sailor can reach the grade of "ordinary seaman," $19 per month, and later that of "able-bodied seaman," $24 per month. There are opportunities other than these to rise, for intelligent, educated and active seamen.

The Sunday School.

Please give us as complete a history of the Sunday school as space will permit. Where and when first instituted and by whom.—A. W. S., Elwood, Neb.

You can not imagine the pleasure we have at meeting this old friend. This is the third time of answering the same old question within twelve months; and we have answered it two and three times a year for the past 20 years. One would suppose that an intelligent person, a subscriber of The Blade, would read the Question Bureau attentively every week, and not repeat, and repeat, and repeat the same old question year after year.

There were many schools for children in Sundays in the past. There were schools for Christian catechumens in A. D. 180, to instruct them in Christian doctrine, and these lasted until the sixth century. In 1527, Luther established Sunday schools in Wittenberg to teach children who could not attend the day schools. There were various other instances of the same sort. The Moravians claim to have had Sunday schools from about 1740, in the United States.

But the modern Sunday school dates from Robert Raikes, who gathered poor children from the streets of Gloucester, England, in 1781, and later, and employed female teachers, at a shilling a day, to teach them to read and write, and the catechism of the church of England. The idea spread, the churches took it up, and made the Sunday school a primary school for instruction in church dogmas.

At the tenth international Sunday school convention, held at Denver, Col., June 26 to 30, 1904, there were reported in the United States 139,501 Sunday schools, with 1,417,580 teachers and 11,474,441 scholars.

Newspaper Subscriptions.

S. E. B., Wymore, Neb.: It seems strange that people have so much difficulty in understanding a perfectly plain and simple proposition. If you subscribe for a periodical, and it keeps on coming after the time for which you have subscribed, you make yourself liable for the subscription price by accepting it. The thing to do is to refuse it—not allow it to be delivered. Write a formal notice to the postmaster at your office, stating that you do not desire it longer, and see that the postmaster gets it. The postal regulations make it his duty to notify the publisher. But, whatever you do, do not allow a single copy to be delivered to you, either at the postoffice or from the mail carrier. So long as you accept it, so long the publisher has a legal claim on you for the subscription price. There are a lot of one-horse publications which keep on sending after the subscription has expired. Reputable publications, like The Blade, stop the paper when the time is up. No one ever need fear to take out a copy of The Blade sent to his address. It is paid for by somebody, or you would not get it.

Michigan Territory.

H. S., Otsego, Mich.: Michigan's first settlement was by French Jesuits, at Sault Ste. Marie, in 1668, and Mackinaw, in 1670. The first colony was at Detroit, in 1701, by Cadillac. After the French and Indian war it was surrendered by the French to the British, as part of Canada. After the Revolution, the British retained possession of the posts in Michigan, and it was not until July, 1796, that Detroit was given up to the United States. Michigan then came under the government of the Northwest Territory. In 1802 it was made part of Indiana Territory, and in 1805 the lower peninsula was organized as Michigan Territory, with Gen. Hull as governor. During the war of 1812, Detroit and Monroe (then called Frenchtown) were surrendered to the British. After Perry's victory on Lake Erie the United States again came into possession of Michigan, with Lewis Cass as governor, who held the office until 1831. In 1837, after a serious trouble with Ohio about the boundary, Michigan was admitted as a state and the upper peninsula (which, up to that time, had not been a part of Michigan) was added to the state as compensation for the strip given up to Ohio.

"Milk Sickness."

Your answer to the question of M. M. H., of Wilmington, O., as to the above disease was a surprise. Is it possible that the once dreaded disease has been forgotton and is regarded by some as mythical? The writer lived near enough to it to see and know its deadly effects for more than 50 years and knows that it was real enough to take out of the world hundreds, and to leave many others wrecks in health for life. I have heard many theories advanced as to its cause, but none were ever fully proved. It always occurred in timber, mostly in low, boggy places, never on the prairies or on old and well cultivated farms, and it always prevailed in September and October, when light frost made its appearance. Anyone affected, either man or beast, would tremble, hence it was often called the "trembles," and when we were buying cattle, it was common to run them around awhile, and if they were at all affected these would tremble. I was familiar with it in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and truy know it to be real.—J. B. F., Lawrence, Kan.

I notice a short article in the Question Bureau of The Weekly Blade August 11, headed "Milk Sickness," which speaks rather doubtfully of such a disease every having existed. There was such disease in parts of Indiana in an early day, caused by eating large quantities of geranium maculatum—common name, crane's bill or crow's foot.

After losing every cow I had, my oldest child and my wife being very low and very sick myself, I thought I would see if I could find what it was that could produce milk sickness. The symptoms are very much like bilious fever. After cattle or human beings were well cleansed with cathartics, if not too far gone, they would generally get well by the use of tonics. There may be other plants that will produce milk sickness. I do not know of them. In my examination I soon found there was no milk sickness among cattle running exclusively on white oak lands, nor on land that was cleared and in grass. But wherever cattle and cattle running on rich timber land that did not overflow, and was heavily wooded with many beds of leaves, well shaded, with few cleared places on which cattle could run or pasture, there was more or less milk sickness. The next thing was to find out what vegetation grew in large quantities on land where cattle got milk sickness, and was not abundant on other land. I found that plant to be crow's foot—a very strong astringent, but of very pleasant taste. Given quite a long time in milk to two calves he produced milk sickness. I found that geranium growing in the river bottom has yellowish white flowers, and a very slight astringent taste. In white oak land there was very little crow's foot grew. Crow's foot can be very easily killed out by clearing and farming the land or putting the land in timothy and clover grass. It be the continued eating of the geranium for a long time that produces the disease. The system becomes fully saturated with it.—O. E. D., Ankeney, Ia.

The Trouble With Turkey.

Please explain through the Question Bureau, the nature and origin of the United States trouble with Turkey.—M. C., Reed's Gap, Pa.

The Sultan has for years refused to grant the same privileges to American educational institutions, missions and hospitals as are extended to British, French, Russian, German and Italian institutions of the same character. Americans are not allowed to put up a new building or to enlarge an old one without official permission, which is often denied. American citizens are subject to annoying restrictions in traveling from which other foreigners are exempt. These and other discriminations, such as reparation for injuries to American citizens, have steadily and contemptuously been refused by the Porte. This government is determined that to be an American citizen shall not be a drawback to anyone having business in Turkey. All that the United States demands is equal privileges for its citizens with those of other countries.

Why It Wasn't.

Why was it that the Republicans of New York state failed to put up a candidate against Alton B. Parker last year, when he was elected chief justice? The Democrats here claim that the Republicans of that state realized the futility of putting up a candidate against Parker for the reason that Parker's popularity was so great that the Republican candidate, no matter whom they should choose to nominate, was sure of defeat.—J. J., St. Paul, Neb.

Parker was not a candidate last year. He was chief justice of the court of appeals, and the vote was for an associate justice. Mr. O'Brien was the candidate of both Democrats and Republicans, and was, of course, elected.

This illustrates the fact that in New York the rule is to keep the court of appeals—the highest court of the state—out of partisan politics. The aim of the leaders of both parties is to keep the bench bi-partisan. When the term of a Republican justice expires, the Republicans nominate a candidate and the Democrats indorse him; when the term of a Democratic justice expires, the Democrats nominate, and the Republicans indorse. Tell the Democratic idiots in your town that they ought to ascertain the facts, and not make monkeys of themselves.

We do not deal in the Republican campaign text book. Apply to your representative in congress, if he is a Republican; or the chairman of your state executive committee; or to Hon. Harry S. New, of the national Republican committee, Chicago.

Questions to the Blade.

As you will not answer but one question at a time, will you please state the cheapest way of corresponding with your paper, as it is a little too steep to pay a two-cent postage on every little question, when we could send a half dozen for the same cost.

Do you accept one question to Question Bureau and one to The Farmstead in the same envelope? Will an unsealed letter go any cheaper than a sealed one?—E. P., Louisiana, Mo.

We have explained this so often that it seems a waste of space to tell it over again. However, here goes for once more:

There is only a given amount of space which is allotted to the Question Bureau each week. But we get more questions every week, as a rule, than we can answer in that space. Hence, some must go unanswered. So it seems to be fair to us to answer as many different people as possible. To let one person send in a list of questions cuts out some others, necessarily. We can not hold them over until the next week, because that week will usually bring us more questions than we have room to reply to. Hence the rule, only one question at a time.

As for the postage, that is a matter for the questioner. If a question is not worth a two-cent stamp, it should not be asked.

As to the last query, that reminds us of a curious mistake which is prevalent among the American people. Many of them think that if a written letter is unsealed it will go through the mails for one cent. Here is the law on the subject:

"On letters and other matter, wholly or partly in writing, and on sealed matter, or matter otherwise closed against inspection, two cents each ounce or fraction thereof."

This means, first, that any letter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, must pay two cents postage; and that printed matter, if sealed, must also pay two cents.

The rule of "one question at a time" applies only to the Question Bureau, because that is the only department which is overcrowded. Any number of communications for different departments may go in the same letter, but there must be but one Question Bureau query. Any inquiries to The Farmstead must pertain exclusively to farming subjects. No question on other matters will be answered in The Farmstead.

The Gypsies.

Please give the origin and history of the gypsies, telling something of their ways, government and religion.—C. W., Atlanta, Kan.

The name Gypsy is an English corruption of the word Egyptians, from the mistaken belief that they are from Egypt. In France they are called Bohemians, from the belief that they were followers of John Huss, the religious reformer, driven from Bohemia. In Switzerland, Holland and the Black Forest, they are called "Heiden," which means pagans. In north Germany, Denmark and Sweden they are called "Tater" (Tartars), from the belief that they were wandering Tartars. In Germany they are usually called Zigeunes, in Italy Zingaro, in Hungary Czigany or Tsigany, in Turkey Tschingarch. They call themselves Rom, from whence Romany, their name for their language. There are about 750,000 of them. Because their language has an affinity with the dalects of Hindustan, and for other reasons, scientific men think that they are the remnant of some Hindoo tribe.

Organized gypsy bands first appeared in Europe in the thirteenth century. In 1427 they made their first appearance in Paris. They gradually spread over Europe, but were regarded with distavor because they were great believers. They have little or no religious belief, and in their own language no words to signify God, the soul, or immortality. They have few redeeming characteristics. They are idle, treacherous, cowardly, revengeful and cruel. Here in Ohio, the gypsies seem to have come from England; for, when they have occasion for the services of a minister, they call upon a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, as the closest to a minister of the Church of England. Many of them seem to be of Shelah descent, the progeny of tramps and loafers who joined the real Gypsies to avoid honest labor.

The World's Fair.

Can you explain the reason why the press of the country, outside the daily papers of the city of St. Louis, publish so very little matter relating to the great exposition now in progress in that city?—B. F. G., Hayward, Cal.

An exposition of this size is too great to attempt a detailed description, and there is nothing else to give. No description, within the limits a newspaper could give, would afford any adequate knowledge of it. So no attempt is made to give any details. It was so at the centennial of 1876, the Columbian exposition of 1893, and the minor expositions following that. It is true of the St. Louis fair. Even the St. Louis papers give only gossip about this or that feature. It is too big for the newspapers to handle. One must visit it.

Deadly Dose of Morphine.

Editor Blade: In your issue of August 25, is an article that ought to be corrected before some ignorant person may try the experiment as related. I refer to the article "Morphine Fiends," in which the writer states that he took one-eighth of an ounce of morphine. This must be a mistake, as that amount of morphine would be fatal to any one taking it. Half a grain is considered a large dose for an adult; and the writer claims to have taken sixty grains, or one drachm. It would be well to make this correction before some one commits involuntary suicide.—H. H., Mexico, Mo.

No Vote for President.

Please let me know what islands have a vote for the President of the United States in the year 1904.—J. F., Port Byron, Ill.

The constitution of the United States provides that only states shall choose Presidential electors. Our island possessions, the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, etc., are not states. Hence they have no vote for Presidential electors. Nor have the people in the territories—New Mexico, Arizona, Indian, Oklahoma, Alaska—because they do not live in a state. For a fuller explanation, read the answer headed "No Vote in the District." Read the rules above. No questions answered by mail.

Jonathan Cilley.

Please give me a sketch of the life of Congressman Cilley. I do not know his first name, but understand he was killed in a duel.—H. B., Theresa, Fla.

Jonathan Cilley was born in Nottingham, N. H., in 1802; killed at Bladensburg, Md., in 1838. He graduated at Bowdoin college, Maine, in 1825, being a classmate of Longfellow and Hawthorne. Immediately on being admitted to the bar he entered politics. In 1832 he was elected as a Democrat to the state legislature, and re-elected till 1837, being chosen speaker in 1836. He was the leader of his party in the legislature. In 1837 he was elected as a Van Buren Democrat to the national House of Representatives, serving from Sept. 4, 1837, to his death.

In a speech in the House, he criticised an anonymous letter published in a New York paper, in which was made a charge of corruption against some unmarried member of the House, who was not named. The editor of the paper, Gen. Jas. Watson Webb, came to Washington and sent a challenge to Mr. Cilley through Mr. Graves, a Representative from Kentucky. Mr. Cilley refused to receive it, on the ground that he had made no reflections on the personal character of Gen. Webb. Mr. Graves himself then challenged Mr. Cilley, who accepted. Rifles were the weapons, and at the third fire Mr. Cilley was shot through the body and died instantly. Graves was formally censured by the House, and was never re-elected to Congress.

Creek and Igorrote.

F. B. R., North Loup, Neb., send us a clipping from a "yellow" newspaper, which contains a story, told with a great simulation of truth, that a woman, who is one-eighth Creek Indian, and who can talk the Creek language, found herself able to converse with the Igorrotes at the St. Louis fair. Therefore he wants to know how it is possible for these Filipino savages and the Creek Indians to have the same language, and how we can explain it.

If our Nebraska friend were as familiar with the intricacies of "yellow journalism" as we are, unfortunately, compelled to be, he would never have taken the trouble to write us. We have no doubt the whole thing is a lie, written by some one for the sake of the pay he got for the story. We receive all the St. Louis daily papers and follow their reports of the World's Fair with interest. This story did not appear in any of them. It has been printed in several "yellow" journals, but in no respectable one. Hence it is a fair conclusion that it is a fake. The paper from which F. B. R. clipped it is utterly unworthy of credence. There are hundreds of such lies printed every year by them.

No Vote in the District.

If a man lives in the District of Columbia, is he allowed to vote in municipal, state and national elections?—W. B., Osborn, Ga.

He has no vote, because there is no one for whom he can vote. We are constantly surprised at the ignorance of the fundamental provisions of the constitution of the United States which is displayed by questioners.

First, regarding national elections. The constitution says that "each STATE shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in congress." Note that it confines this to the states. The people of the territories of the District of Columbia and of our insular possessions, do not live in any state. Therefore they have no vote for presidential electors.

Second, the District of Columbia is not a state, nor a part of a state. Therefore its citizens have no vote for state officers.

Third, the constitution provides that congress shall "exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever," over the District of Columbia. Congress enacts all laws for taxation in the District, and makes appropriations for all money expended. By law it has placed the actual government of the District in the hands of a board of three commissioners, two appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, for three years, and the third, an officer of the engineer corps of the army, detailed by the president. This board appoints the police, firemen, school trustees and all other officers. There are no offices in the District filled by election. Consequently, citizens of the District have no vote.

The high character of the commissioners selected is shown by the fact that Washington is not only the best governed city in the United States, but all laws are fully enforced. There is no saloon side-door open on Sunday, for instance. Taxes are very low, because the money is not squandered by incompetent officials.

Sound Vibrations.

Will any elastic body, set in vibration by a single stroke, continue to vibrate with the same frequency until it ceases? That is, will it vibrate as many times the second and third seconds after the stroke as it does the first? If it does not, how does pitch depend upon frequency of vibration? Would the pitch be the same with a light and heavy stroke on the same bell?—W. A. F., Booneville, Ark.

The number of sound vibrations is the same per second always for the same body. For instance, a violin string, snapped with the finger, gives a sound of the same pitch as long as it vibrates. If we shorten the string by placing the finger on it, the pitch will rise, on snapping it again, because the string it thus shortened, and its vibrations are thus more rapid. In any case, whether of a bell, a tuning fork, or the string of any stringed instrument, the intensity of the stroke has nothing to do with the pitch. The harder the stroke on the bell, the louder the sound, but the pitch remains the same.

Variation of the Compass.

What causes the variation of the compass or magnetic needle? Will it rectify itself, and if so, in what time?—P. C., DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

The compass needle points to the northern magnetic pole of the earth, not to the geographical pole. The magnetic pole is in position slowly, and the compass needle shows a similar variation. The movement of the magnetic pole is westward. It has been observed since 1580, and its rate of motion is such that it will circle the geographical pole in about 800 years. As to the cause of this motion of the magnetic pole, it is not understood.

Origin of Races.

Please explain through your paper how the different races of men all originated. If all people were drowned during the flood except Noah and his family, how then came the negro, Indian, etc.?—J. L., Geneva, Ind.

No one knows how, where and when the different races of mankind originated. You should understand that the story of the deluge is now considered to be a Jewish legend, adopted from a Babylonian legend, and is not considered historical. It probably had its basis in some great inundation of the plains of Mesopotamia, by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is admitted that a world-wide catastrophe of that kind is an impossibility.

Vote of Ohio.

Please give the total number of ballots cast in Ohio at each fall election between 1896 and 1903.—D. A. K., Kenyon, O., and H. C. M., Elizabeth, W. Va.

Year.	Total Vote.
1896—President	1,020,107
1896—Secretary of State	1,020,107
1897—Governor	864,022
1898—Secretary of State	793,169
1899—Governor	920,782
1900—President	1,049,121
1900—Secretary of State	1,049,121
1901—Governor	840,147
1902—Secretary of State	811,466
1903—Governor	866,376

Alaska.

Will you please tell me by whom was Alaska discovered and when? Also how Russia came to have it before it was sold to the United States?—M. R., Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Alaska was first visited by a Russian expedition under Vitus Behring in 1741, and was therefore claimed by Russia by right of discovery. Behring's Strait was named from the commander of this expedition. Russia retained Alaska until 1867, when the United States purchased it for $7,200,000 in gold.

Mixed Schools.

Will you please tell me in what states mixed schools are allowed and whether it was a Democratic or Republican legislature that passed the law creating them, in each state where they now exist?—R. H. C., Boma, Tenn.

So far as we are aware, all the states of the north and west have mixed schools. Some of them had before the civil war, we believe. In legislation of this sort, political lines were seldom drawn. In Ohio, for instance, the legislature has frequently had a heavy Democratic majority, but no steps were taken to establish separate schools. Read the answer in the Bureau of Blade of August 18, headed "The Negro at the North."

Prices at Home and Abroad.

Is it a fact that American manufacturers are selling their products cheaper in foreign markets than in the United States?—A. L. S., McEwen, Tenn.

Is it a fct that our manufacturing establishments will sell foreign nations goods cheaper than to Americans?—J. R. C., Olustee, Okla.

These statements are true of a few articles—such as steel rails, for instance—at certain times, and not as a usual thing. A modern steel rail mill has blast furnaces, which make cast iron out of the ore. The melted cast iron is run directly from the furnace into Bessemer converters, wherein it is made into steel. The melted steel is run into molds, which form it into billets. These are driven out of the mold by a hydraulic press, while still white-hot, and run through the long train of rolls, from which the steel emerges as railway rails. The steel is not reheated from the time it leaves the blast furnace, thus economizing enormously in fuel. This process is continuous, day and night, with no stop for Sunday. This is of course because of the enormous economy of production by making the process continuous. But the demand for steel rails is variable. Hence there occur times when a mill has a surplus of product beyond the demand. This surplus is "dumped" abroad, at prices lower than those prevailing at home. To stop the mills, throw the men out of work, etc., would cost more than to keep on in continuous operation; for the blast furnaces and converters, whenever they are allowed to cool, have to be relined with fire-resisting material, at heavy expense.

However, we are not able to take the space to explain all these matters fully, as they ought to be explained to people who know nothing whatever of the processes of manufacture. The value of all articles sold abroad by this process of "dumping" amounts to about $4,000,000 per year—in other words, 30 cents' worth to every $1,000 worth manufactured in the United States. The practice of "dumping" is practiced far more largely by free trade England and by protectionist Germany than by American manufacturers. During the fiscal year 1903, there were $32,000,000 worth of foreign manufactures imported at New York at prices admittedly below the foreign market value. These included woolen and cotton goods, silks and linens, umbrellas, ribbons, trimmings, velvets, hosiery, rugs, fans, cutlery, glassware, jewelry, furniture, saddlery, wool, hides, chemicals, iron and steel products and groceries.

You will find a full discussion of the entire subject in the Republican Campaign Text-Book for 1904, just issued, pages 18 to 25. This would make some five columns of The Blade—more space than we can give to a matter which is really of very little importance. Get a copy of the Text-Book. Your Republican state committee should be able to furnish you a copy; or you can write to Hon. George B. Cortelyou, chairmaan Republican national committee, Box 144, Madison Square Station, New York, N. Y., for the Text-Book.

Miscellaneous.

J. M. B., Fairbury, Neb.: March 18, 1878, fell on Monday.

N. H., Northwest, O.: We have no definite and reliable information.

J. L. F., Cowles, Neb.: We have no account of it.

W. J. F., West Lynn, Mass. We have nothing which gives the figures for that far back.

A. P. E., Marianna, Fla.: We think not; but you would better get the opinion of a constitutional lawyer.

S. J. T., Rainy, Tenn.: The Bible makes no statement to that effect, except in 2d Peter, ii, 5, when he is called a "preacher of righteousness."

J. G. P., Concordia, Kan.: But one president of France was assassinated—Sadi-Carnot, in 1894. President Faure died in office, but of disease.

J. W. W., Elizabeth, Tenn.: If Mr. Cleveland were the candidate, it would be all right. As it is, it is not worth the powder.

W. E. H., Talbott, Tenn.: Your only way is to go to a good lawyer. The language of the will must determine its validity.

C. M. S., Alexis, N. C.: There are too frequent changes of the vessels among the different squadrons to make any such list of value. We have no means of following the changes.

J. B. D., Newfane, N. Y.: We believe the prohibition against allowing any vessels of war to pass through the Dardanelles was a provision of the treaty of Paris, in 1856, which ended the Crimean war.

L. M. Y., Millgrove, Mo.: The coin of which you send a rubbing is a 2-real piece of Philip V of Spain. Its bullion value is about 12 cents. Consult a coin dealer as to premiums. Our rules prohibit answering.

W. R. W., Brainerd, Minn.: It is impossible for us to tell. Have the oil on the water examined by a competent geologist, to determine whether it is petroleum or not. If it is, it would probably pay to bore an oil well.

M. C., Frontier, Mich.: The "age order" of the pension department was made on March 15 last, and went into immediate operation. There is nothing to "settle." Get an honest pension attorney to attend to your case.

J. M. W., Graysville, Tenn.: The history of the flag that was used as part of the decoration of the hall in which Lincoln was nominated in 1860, and its owner or owners have sent it to be so used at every Republican national convention since then. There is nothing else in its history.

J. F. B., Greenville, Pa., and C. P., Wenarin, Ill.: The total popular vote at the presidential election of 1888 was 11,376,622. The vote for 1892 was given in the Bureau in the Blade of July 21; the vote of 1896 and 1900 in the issue of July 7. We cannot reprint for anybody. Better send to the business office a 2-cent stamp and order the paper containing it.

F. D., Biggs, Mich.: Wages of stenographers here in Toledo run from $6 per week for beginners to $10, $15 and higher for competent resourceful persons of several years' experience. If a young man were in earnest, and willing to work, he could study law while acting as stenographer in a law office. Don't ask such questions. This is not an employment bureau.

P. L. H., Russell, Kan.: The Russian ice-breaker Ermak was modelled after the huge train ferry steamers of the Ann Arbor railroad, which all winter carry the trains of that road from Frankfort, Mich., across the northern end of Lake Michigan. The latter vessels were built by the Craig Shipbuilding Co., of Toledo. That the Ermak can run her bow up on 40-foot ice and break it is a fact.

W. R. P., Baxter, N. C.: The story is one of the efforts of "yellow" journalism. We can not find that the circumstance ever happened. If it were true, the facts would have been sent broadcast. You must understand that there is a class of men, a disgrace to the newspaper profession, who are paid at "space rates"—that is, so much per item, according to the space occupied. In the absence of facts, they imagine things, and write them up—in other words, they lie for gain. This is undoubtedly a case of that kind.

A QUICK TRANSACTION.

"Before Amalgamated was launched, in bringing together the different properties of which it was composed," says Thomas W. Lawson, continuing in the August issue of Everybody's Magazine his article on "Frenzied Finance," "I negotiated for the acquisition of the Parrot mine, the majority of whose stock was held by certain old and wealthy brass manufacturers in Connecticut. When the day came for the final arrangements, at precisely a quarter of 11 I let the head of the firm into one of the numerous private offices which are a part of Mr. Rogers' suite. He had under his arm a bundle of papers representing the stock which he was to exchange for the purchase money, amounting to $4,086,000, and, I think, ruly expected that in their examination, the receipting, and the general talkings over, the greater part of the day would be taken up. It took me some six or seven minutes to get him located, and it was close on to five minutes to 11, when Mr. Rogers stepped into the room. I was well into the introduction, when out came Mr. Rogers' watch, and with what must have appeared to the visitor as astonished consternation: 'I do hope you will excuse me,' he exclaimed in the middle of a handshake, 'but, my gracious, I am overdue upstairs,' and he bolted.

"His place was taken 50 seconds after by Mr. Rogers' secretary, who in less than a minute had exchanged a check of $4,086,000 made out to herself and indorsed in blank, for the bundle of stocks, and in another minute I was ushering the old gentleman into the elevator.

"When he came to on the sidewalk he got his breath sufficiently to say: 'Phew, I thought my trade was a big one, but that friend of yours, Rogers, must have had some other fellow up stairs who was going to turn in $40,000,000 of stuff, because he did appear dreadfully excited!' "

Ready Either Way.

Washington Star.

"Have you named the baby?"

"Yaas, indeed," answered the colored woman. "We done named his Roosevelt Parker Simpson. Afturh while we kin change de 'Roosevelt' to 'Rastus' or de 'Parker' to 'Primrose,' 'cordin' to how de 'lection goes.

The Sunday School

NEW COURAGE FOR NEW DUTY

The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 4, is "Elijah Encouraged." I Kings 19:9-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

From the wilderness where we left Elijah he went for 40 days through the wilderness to Mount Horeb, or Mount Sinai, where the law had been given to Moses. This was a sacred spot to every Jew as the place of revelation and of the visible presence of the Most High. It must have appealed profoundly to Elijah's imagination. Possibly he sought it as a refuge which in sentiment was peculiarly near to Jehovah. At least we know that he went to the very cleft in the rock where Moses had heard the divine voice and had seen the glorious vision. Here, Elijah gave himself to meditation, and here God found him.

The Voice on Sinai.

One does not need to go to Sinai to hear the divine voice, yet some places and symbols peculiarly affect the

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The Russians continue to be unfortunate with their naval vessels. The battleship Sevastopol and two torpedo boats came out of Port Arthur to clear away mines planted by the Japanese. Apparently the ships inside are preparing for another dash for liberty. As a result of striking mines, one torpedo boat was sunk, while the other and the Sevastopol were seriously damaged.

The Shanghai incident is closed by the Czar giving a personal order that the cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat Groscvoi, which had taken refuge in that neutral port shall be disarmed, and remain there till the close of the war. The trouble at Chefoo over the "cutting out" of the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni is a matter of diplomatic discussion, and all fear is removed of international complications over it.

The past week has been one of tremendous fighting in front of Port Arthur. The fortress still holds out, and the Russians declare they can hold it for two months yet. Meanwhile the Japanese are bringing over the heavy guns from the forts defending their home cities, as all danger of an attack from the Russians by sea is past. These guns are mounted, as fast as received, and are trained on the defenses of Port Arthur. It is believed the town itself is practically destroyed, and that the people and the Russian troops are quartered in caves in the hills under the fortifications.

On Friday morning, August 25, the Japanese resumed offensive operations along Kuropatkin's front, in an apparent endeavor to capture Laio Yang. A strong attack was made on the Russian position at Anshanshan, some 25 miles south of Laio Yang. The fighting continued until Saturday night, when the Russians were ordered to retire, "on account of the situation in the East." This means that the struggle along the front between Kuroki's army and the Russian line was going against the latter, and Kuropatkin feared that his force at Anshanshan would be flanked.

SECRETARY HAY.

The statement is sent out from Washington that in case of Mr. Roosevelt's election to the Presidency, Hon. John Hay will be retained as Secretary of State. The people of the United States hardly needed any assurance on this point. Mr. Hay's services have been so great, his handling of foreign affairs has been conducted with such eminent success that no one supposed that Mr. Roosevelt would willingly dispense with the services of the world's leading diplomatist, unless Mr. Hay insisted on being relieved. It is a pleasure to know that he is willing to continue at the head of the State department, and that the President is anxious to retain him.

With a great war proceeding in the Far East, with questions liable to arise at any time which will need the highest diplomatic talent to successfully solve, it would be a national calamity to have Mr. Hay replaced by a man of more limited experience and not possessing the esteem and respect of foreign cabinets. No other American has so deeply impressed other governments with his high character, his great capabilities, and his absolute sincerity. No other American public man could take his place successfully in the management of our foreign relations.

WHY FAIRBANKS WILL NOT RESIGN

Tom Taggart, the Democratic chairman, is asking why Mr. Fairbanks does not resign his seat in the United States Senate. "Judge Parker did not hesitate to resign his place on the court of appeals," he argues.

But Judge Parker was up against a state law of New York, which forbids the incumbent of a judicial position in that state from being a candidate for any elective office. Some of his friends argued that this law does not apply to a candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that the voters do not cast their ballots for the Presidential candidate, but for electors, who later choose the President. But Judge Parker saw the weakness of this position, and obeyed the spirit of the law by resigning from the bench.

With Mr. Fairbanks, the case is entirely different. There is no law requiring his resignation. And there is a long line of precedents, both Democratic and Republican, against a resignation in his case. Tilden and Cleveland each was governor of New York when nominated for the Presidency, but neither resigned that office. General Hancock did not resign his commission in the regular army when he was nominated for the Presidency; nor did Grant resign his commission as general until his inauguration as President. Garfield was Senator-elect from Ohio when nominated for the Presidency, and did not resign until after election to the latter office. Douglas did not resign his place as Senator from Illinois when he was a Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860. Martin Van Buren did not resign the Vice Presidency when he was named for the higher place. So clear is this that the New York World, which is most energetic in supporting Parker, scouts Taggart's query, and quotes the precedents given above.

And, in the case of Mr. Fairbanks, there is a good political reason, aside from the above line of precedents. Were he to resign now, the Governor of Indiana would have to appoint some one to the vacancy, until the legislature's next session. There are several candidates, and an appointment might prejudice the case before the legislature. There is no reason, in law or precedent, for his resignation.

DAVE HILL'S RETIREMENT.

The announcement from Albany that David Bennett Hill purposes retiring from politics won't startle anyone. The Blade has been looking for a statement of the sort for some time. Many of Parker's most intimate friends have been clamoring for it. They have seen from the outset that Hill was a dead weight to the candidate whose nomination he brought about. The question has been, how to decently cut the umbilical cord? And finding that impossible, they hit upon the next best thing from their polat of view, and that is to deceive the public.

But bless them, they apparently don't understand the relations existing between David Bennett Hill and the people. He is one of those politicians who can't fool even a part of the people part of the time. There isn't a sane man in the United States who would believe Dave Hill if he should swear on a stack of bibles piled mountain high, that he was going to retire from politics. This is Hill's last chance. He made Parker, and if, by hook or by crook, the latter should land in the White House, don't imagine that Dave Hill is too modest to demand his reward or lacks in cunning to get it.

But granting that the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin, what matters it? There are enough other dead weights without him to drag Parker down. There's Bill Sheehan and Tom Taggart and Pat McCarren, all shifty, unscrupulous politicians. McCarren is so bad that Boss Murphy, of Tammany, succeeded in clubbing him off the active management of the campaign in Greater New York. Then there is Belmont, who represents the Wall street sharks, playing the political game for speculative purposes pure and simple.

The fact is, Parker's New York machine is in bad odor with the people. Hill has an unsavory reputation politically, but, even with that, he is as attar of roses to assafoetida compared with some other reputed leaders in the Parker camp. The story of his retirement, if any purpose is to be served, should be followed by the resignation of McCarren, Taggart and a few others of the same ilk.

ASSUMING TOO MUCH.

Our Democratic friend, Judge Parker, in announcing himself as in favor of ultimate independence for the Philippines, at such time as they are prepared for it, and of this government making a specific pledge of that nature, is assuming too much. He appears to think that the Filipinos are united in demanding independence in the future. What warrant has he for such a supposition? All the indications are that the more intelligent Filipinos, the men of affairs, those with the greatest admixture of white or Chinese blood, are becoming so satisfied with the benefits of American rule that they prefer it to the perilous experiment of independence.

We have an example of similar preference in our next-door neighbor, Canada. There is no class of Canadians who care for independence. They have a full measure of self-rule so far as Canadian affairs are concerned. Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, but the latter government concerns itself only with imperial matters. The province of Quebec has a population largely of French descent, who still speak the French language, and adhere to the Catholic religion. But they are not asking Canadian independence. The Canadian people realize that their country is better off under the protection of the British flag than they would be as an independent nation, besides avoiding the necessity of maintaining their own navy and army.

The same is true of the great Australian Federation, New Zealand and other British dependencies. The people do not care for absolute independence, as they have complete self-government under the protection of the British Empire. Independence brings with it responsibilities and burdens from which they are now exempt; and they have practically the same rights and privileges they would have as an independent people. Independence would bring no added advantage. Even Ireland, the discontented one, is no longer demanding independence. John Redmond, now visiting this country, says that what Ireland wants is simply self-government, such as is enjoyed by each state in the American Union, but as an integral part of the British Empire.

It is altogether probable, from the trend of public opinion in the Philippines, that the more the Filipinos become acquainted with American ideas, the more they will insist on being retained under the American flag. Judge Parker is trying to make an issue which has no basis, even at present, in the Philippines, except among the more ignorant of the people.

CAN'T MAKE IT AN ISSUE.

Lacking an issue on which they can appeal successfully to the voters of the United States, the desperate Democrats are attempting to raise the "social equality" phase of the negro question. Senator Bailey, of Texas, tried it in his Brooklyn speech. The New York World, which is ardently supporting Parker, warns the senator to drop it. That paper says:

> Let the race question severely alone. You cannot convince the people of the north that it is a heinous crime for a President of the United States to lunch with a Booker T. Washington, whatever the color of the Washington's skin may be. They will no more worry about equality between American and African than about equality between American and Chinese, when the President invites the Chinese minister to dinner.

The World might have added that no one in the north preaches or practices what Mr. Bailey calls "social equality" between the races. Both Democrats and Republicans concede political rights to the colored men, but they have no sympathy whatever with the southern bugbear. It does not stir them in the least. It cannot be made an issue in the north. The sooner the southern Democrats realize this, the better off they will be.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

When the different Australian colonies federated, it was decided that the capital of the federation should not be located in any of the present large cities. This was to avoid the inevitable jealousies which would happen. But the selection of a place has been attended with much difficulty. A year ago a village named Tumut was chosen by the federal house of representatives, but was rejected by the senate. Finally the two houses have agreed on a capital. The village selected is Dalgety, in New South Wales, 266 miles south of Sydney.

Dalgety is at present 32 miles from the nearest railway station. Its population is less than 300. It possesses a court house, two hotels, two stores and two churches. The location has yet to be confirmed, but if it be, Dalgety will experience a sudden boom. The railroad will be extended to it, a great capitol, executive residence, and federal office buildings will be erected at government expense; great hotels and business blocks will go up, and innumerable private houses, to accommodate the rush of newcomers.

A BLOW AT FREE TRADE.

Great Britain has a tariff commission, appointed to investigate the reasons for the decline of British trade as compared with that of other countries, and to suggest a remedy. The first volume of the commission's report has just been issued, which deals with all iron and steel industries. This document deals a heavy blow to the free trade policy of Great Britain. It shows that while, from 1876 to 1880, Great Britain produced one-third of all the iron and steel in the world, its production is now less than one-seventh, while the United States now produces two-fifths and Germany more than one-fifth.

The report shows that the British iron and steel industry is falling behind, as compared with that of other countries; that while English exports to British colonies have increased, those markets are increasing far more rapidly, while other countries are obtaining a steadily-increasing proportion of this trade. Furthermore, it gives a clear exposition of the practice known as "dumping," and declares that free trade is the cause of this in Great Britain. The process is this: The manufacturers of iron and steel articles in protection countries keep their men and machinery at work producing these. The demand is always variable. Sometimes it is great, sometimes it is less. When there is a period of restricted demand, their stocks accumulate. They have two alternatives: To shut down, throw the employes out of work and wages; or to sell the surplus at cost, or below, in a foreign country, so that the home prices shall not be disturbed. "Dumping" is the latter process. And the report declares that "dumping" on the British market is practiced because free trade renders it the best place; that it breaks prices and destroys the security of business; and recommends that Great Britain shall abandon free trade and return to a protective tariff, to preserve the export trade and develop the colonial markets.

Here is a warning to the American people, especially to the workingmen, not to allow any Democratic juggling with the protective tariff. The ideal of that party is free trade. Speaking on this topic, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

> A ship of the latest pattern on the Atlantic has room for 1,000 railway carloads of freight, in addition to thousands of passengers. If free trade prevailed in this country a single voyage of one ship could dump enough small manufactured wares in our ports to break prices and throw men out of employment in that particular line. How can American wages, the highest in the world, be maintained, if great shiploads of foreign-made goods are to be admitted free and sold in equal competition? Ocean transportation is cheaper than any other, its facilities are always expanding. The Parker platform holds that "protection robs the many to enrich the few," but the report of the British tariff commission teaches a different lesson. Common sense has impressed the necessity of protection upon the American people, or, if not, they will quickly learn it in the hard school of calamitous Democratic times.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES.

The pneumatic tube eventually will become—and that within a few years—the only method of handling letter mail in large cities between the railway station and the central postoffice, and between the latter and the postal sub-stations, scattered over the city. In many cities, the time taken to carry the mail in wagons between the railway termini and the postoffice is out of all proportion. The pneumatic tube reduces hours to minutes. New York has had such letter conveyance for several years, and on August 24 Chicago formally opened such a system.

It embraces 8.9 miles of tubes. They connect with the new postoffice, now in process of construction, with the temporary one on the Lake Front, with the four great railway stations, and with the 22d street, Armour and the Stockyards postal stations. The carriers are large cylindrical boxes of leather, metal mounted, which are driven through the tubes by compressed air. Each carrier may contain 500 letters, and they can be sent at the rate of six per minute. That gives 180,000 letters an hour, or 3,600,000 letters each way in a day of twenty hours. At present the Chicago postoffice handles a total of 2,000,000 letters and postal cards each day, outgoing and incoming. This is less than one-third of the total capacity of the pneumatic tubes.

Time is money, and the prompt transmission of letters is a direct aid to all kinds of business. The pneumatic service is the coming method of handling letter mail in cities, and its extension is certain to all the great commercial cities of the United tates.

THE "COUPON DOLLAR."

There is a crying need in the United States for a form of fractional currency which will be both convenient and safe for mailing small sums, and which will avoid the expense of a money order. Many schemes have been suggested, but they have not met with favor from Congress. A new "coupon dollar" is the latest idea. The New York Commercial describes it as follows:

> It is suggested that its face shall be identical with that of the one dollar silver certificate. The back would be printed in five sections or coupons, one for fifty cents, one for twenty-five, two for ten cents and one for five cents. Along one edge, covering the entire length of the bill, runs the legend: "This is legal tender only when a whole sheet of five coupons amounting to one dollar"—the words "one dollar" extending across the whole sheet, so that it is not expressed on the other coupon. Every coupon contains the following: "When one of these coupons is cut off the one cut off and those remaining may be redeemed in silver or postage stamps at any postoffice in the United States, its territories or its dependencies."
>
> It will thus be possible to mail, by using one or more coupons, sums of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90 or 95 cents. These would not be legal tender, and would not go into general circulation. When redeemed by postmasters, they would not again be used, but be canceled and sent with other returns to the Postoffice department, for redemption by the Treasury and the issue of new "coupon dollars" in their place. It is also suggested that the one-dollar silver certificate now in circulation shall be withdrawn and be replaced with "coupon dollars." Then any one with one of these in his pocket could cut it to send small sums by mail; while the remaining coupons he would exchange for silver or stamps at his postoffice. The scheme appears to possess great merit, and it is to be hoped Congress will consider it carefully.

DAVID GRAY'S CONVERSION.

In the light of Mr. Parker's latest utterance on the future of the Philippines, as expressed in his letter to John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, wherein he declared for "independence, territorial and political," it is interesting to compare the deductions of David Gray, a prominent Democrat and formerly an editorial writer on the Buffalo Times, Buffalo Inquirer and New York World. The article in question is published in another column of this issue as "The Recantation of An Anti-Imperialist," and was written for The Outlook.

Mr. Gray prefaces his story with this statement: "Prior to the summer of 1902 I was entirely in sympathy with your [Anti-Imperialists] point of view. As a writer in the editorial columns of a Democratic newspaper, I attacked continuously the Republican administration for its violence both to our constitutional policy and to the rights of a weak people. From such data as I could secure, I believed Aguinaldo and his cause comparable to Washington and the issues of the Revolution, and I believed the Filipinos capable of self-government in our understanding of the word. * * * I voted for Bryan in 1900 on the issue of Philippine policy, though opposed to him on all other grounds."

Mr. Gray then tells his experience of a visit to the islands in 1902, and one cannot help being convinced by his story of the trip that he made an exhaustive and intelligent investigation. He concludes, first,

That the Filipinos have no nationality with which to assume government of the archipelago, and he declares it "criminal folly to compare such a situation with that in Cuba!" He estimates that there are not more than 200 Filipinos in Manila, men and women, out of a total population of more than 2,000,000, who possess the intelligence to govern, and independence would mean an oligarchy of these few—not the independence of the Filipinos.

Second—He says he went to the Philippines "convinced that our retention of them was an international crime; I left them convinced that any other course than that which we are now pursuing would be a breach of international humanity, comparable to leaving a helpless infant to perish in the storm."

Third—Whether the Filipino need only the opportunity to develop a nationality capable of maintaining itself is a question purely academic.

And finally, Mr. Gray makes the bold assertion that from what he can learn, "there are no workers for Philippine independence who have been to the Philippines." In a word, he charges the anti-imperialists with talking about something of which they know nothing, and to this category Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate for President, must be assigned. Like all the other foes to the Republican policy, Mr. Parker makes his deductions from hearsay evidence, and from long-range observations. Mr. Gray took the same view until he went there to see for himself, and he made his investigations, prejudiced against the conclusions that he was forced to reach.

MUM'S THE WORD.

The announcement is made that Judge Parker will make no speeches during the campaign. In explanation, an unnamed "intimate associate" of his is quoted as saying:

> Judge Parker has no faith in the utility of speech-making for its own sake, and will make no speeches anywhere for the mere purpose of appearing in any given locality. He believes a stumping tour by a Presidential candidate to be improper, and he will undertake no such tour. The only condition upon which he will make any speech anywhere will be the fact that he has some definite thing to say, and that he is convinced by his own reason that some given time and place best suit thke saying of it there and then. You may say with the utmost confidence that, under no conditions, will Judge Parker make any speech anywhere.

Therefore, there will be no announcement of the candidate's views on the public questions at issue in this campaign, other than what he may choose to say in his formal letter of acceptance, yet to come.

But the nameless person who made the above deliverance was certainly lacking in political tact. His explanation of Parker's attitude is a severe slap in the face of Mr. Bryan, who, in both his Presidential campaigns, traveled the Union over, dellvering one or more speeches daily. There must have been rage and humiliation in the office of the Lincoln Commoner when Mr. Bryan read the statement of this anonymous friend of Judge Parker.

The marked difference between the two men is that Bryan was anxious to have his opinions fully known to the voters. He had nothing to conceal. He made his policy clear to everybody. Judge Parker, apparently, dares not speak out. He is afraid to be open and above-board. He seeks a campaign of dissimulation.

In the West the free silver Democrats will be told that the money question is not an issue this year, therefore the platform is silent upon it; but that this does not commit the party to the gold standard, nor prevent its raising the free silver issue four years hence. In the East Parker's ambiguous telegram to the convention is being exploited as showing that he is committed to gold, and therefore he can safely be supported.

Even poor old Mr. Davis is muzzled. The information is given that the Democratic committee has decided to keep him in West Virginia during the campaign, and not allow him to take he stump. This is not only a precaution against babling, but to conceal his senility from the mass of voters. He made a mournful spectacle of himself when he delivered his brief speech of acceptance, bertaying lack of memory and confusion of thought—sure concomitants of old age.

THE POSTOFFICE SCANDAL.

The current issue of McClure's Magazine has a timely article by William Allen White on "Roosevelt and the Postal Frauds." It will be read with interest by everybody, because it puts in compact form the facts regarding the clean-up of the "graft" which flourished in the department, having its chiefs in August W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery, and George W. Beavers, superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances. They were the men to whom members of Congress had to appeal to obtain the establishment of rural routes in their districts, the renting of postoffice rooms, or increases in salaries of postal clerks. The opportunities for graft was great, and they were fully utilized by Machen and Beavers.

The President and Postmaster General Payne were in total ignorance of this reign of graft. A series of articles in a Washington newspaper started the President to action. He consulted with Representative Loud, of California, who is deeply interested in postal matters; with Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and several others, and then ordered an investigation. All the influence of the grafters and their friends could not move Mr. Roosevelt. The probing was pushed without fear or favor, and Mr. White, in his article, gives to the President full and entire credit for the complete success of the effort to hunt down the guilty ones. There have been 74 separate indictments and seven convictions. Here is the list of the latter:

A. W. Machen, convicted; sentenced to two years in penitentiary and fined $10,000.
Thomas W. McGregor, convicted; sentenced to two years in penitentiary and fined $1,000.
C. Ellsworth Upton, convicted; sentenced to two years in penitentiary and fined $1,000.
George E. Lorenz, convicted; sentenced to two years in penitentiary and fined $10,000.
Diller B. Groff, convicted; sentenced to two years in penitentiary and fined $10,000.
Samuel A. Groff, convicted; sentenced to two years in penitentiary and fined $10,000.
Edmund H. Driggs, convicted; sentenced to one day in jail and fined $10,000.

MR PULITZER'S BUGABOO.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World, devotes two pages of that paper to a personal attack, over his own signature, upon the President. He first quotes from twenty-six utterances of Mr. Roosevelt, covering a number of years. Some of the extracts are from Roosevelt's books, some from political speeches, some from addresses to religious or patriotic societies. All these extracts argue that the United States, while being just to all, shall not show a craven spirit in dealing with national affairs. Perhaps a typical example is the following, which Mr. Pulitzer quotes from Roosevelt's speech at Chicago, April 2, 1902:

> I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely rather see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it. * * * There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American nation will speak softly and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far.

Neither in the above, nor in any other utterance quoted, is there anything which can be construed as a threat directed toward any foreign nation. There is no intent, expressed or implied, of complications with other nations. Mr. Roosevelt knows, as does any other intelligent citizen, no matter what his politics, that the surest way to sustain peace is to be prepared for war; that the Monroe Doctrine, from the day it was uttered by President Monroe, was, and is, simply a threat of war to any European nation that attempts to oppress any American republic, or endeavors to take possession of any of its territory. We all know that such a threat is futile unless we are prepared to made it good; and the preparation must be in maintaining an adequate navy.

But from these quoted extracts, Mr. Pulitzer deduces, through the influence of a luxuriant imagination, the absurd theory that Mr. Roosevelt aims at an "overlordship" of all the American republics, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn; that the United States is to compel them to preserve domestic order, to fulfill their obligations to foreigners and foreign governments; and that, finally, the United States is to underwrite their national debts, and secure them. The conclusion is one which in no wise follows from all the premises which Mr. Pulitzer sets down from the President's utterances. It is difficult to discuss such absurdity in a serious way. Mr. Roosevelt had every opportunity to enter on such a course, had he ever had it in mind, at the time of the Venezuela difficulty. That was managed in a most creditable manner, without committing the United States in any way as an ally of Venezuela, or her overlord, or in in the way of security for the large sums claimed by various European governments. The man who can believe Mr. Pulitzer's absurdities is in need of a guardian, as is usual in the cases of feeble-minded people.

The extracts show that the President urged his hearers to work hard, never to play the coward, to stand patriotically by the United States government in seeking the respect of foreign countries, to behave like men instead of like cravens, and to manifest a healthy and optimistic patriotism. It seems that Mr. Pulitzer's ideal of American citizenship differs from this. It would not be strange if it did. Mr. Pulitzer is a Hungarian Jew, born in Buda-Pesth, and he may be betraying the consequences of the centuries of abuse and persecution to which his ancestors, in common with all others of their persecuted race, had been subjected. The American ideal is widely different, and a trumped-up indictment from the standpoint of a coward will meet only their contempt and resentment.

FAIRBANKS IN 1898.

Campaign biographies of the candidates are the usual thing in Presidential years, and this one is no exception. A biographer is preparing an authorized life of Senator Fairbanks, and the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency has given the writer access to his private papers. Among these he found some correspondence between the senator and Gov. Mount, then the chief executive of Indiana, dated at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Mr. Fairbanks wrote to the governor, proposing to resign his seat in the senate and go to the front with the Indiana volunteers. But Governor Mount refused to accept the senator's resignation, saying: "We need statesmen as much as soldiers. We can fill the places of soldiers much easier than the seats of senators. Your speech on the Cuban question was the argument of a statesman." The incident shows the patriotic loyalty of Mr. Fairbanks in a most favorable light, and the fact that his offer has not been made public until now is testimony that his modesty equals his merit.

Port Clinton is beginning to put on airs over her new electric road.

BOERS WHO HELD OUT AGAINST THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

THE BOER REFUGEES AND REV. W. BOYNTON WHO MET THEM AT THE PIER

COUNT MANUEL DE CASTERIA

New York, Aug. 26.—Members of the little band of Boer patriots who reached New York on the Trinidad from Bermuda, where they were released from prison after holding out against the oath of allegiance to England, have left for Freeport, L. I., where they will be entertained during their stay by the Rev. C. F. Boynton.

The patriots came directly from Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Boynton, who is interested in the Boer cause, met them and assisted them in passing through the formalities at Ellis Island.

Last of the army of Boer prisoners, they had steadfastly refused to assimilate with their conquerors, and months ago were literally turned out of prison life because the colonial governor found that their keeping was a useless expenditure of money.

Without funds and in an English colony, where sympathy was lacking, they found it hard to earn a living. Clarence E. Schermerhorn, of Philadelphia, who spends his winters in the islands, saw their plight, and, interesting others, a sufficient purse was made up to guarantee their passage home.

John L. Pretorus, J. Dutoit, J. Meyer, F. C. Launspach, P. Roux, J. M. von de Mareve, A. A. Smet and S. L. Thompson comprise the party, and nearly all speak English.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky),
January 4, 1886.

I have forrerded the follerin to the President:

To Grover Cleveland, President:

Sir—I would like to say "honored sir," but when I look at the wrecked condishn uv my trowsis, my boots out at the toes, and my coat out at the elboze, and feel that constant gnawing at the pit uv my stumick, I can't. It hez bin, sir, in yoor power, any time sence last March, to hev bettered my condishn, but yoo hev crooelly refoosed. Yoo hev permitted me to live on hope, onto wich nothin ever got fat, even when reinforced by faith, when, by one stroke uv yoor pen, yoo mite hev made me comfortable and happy. To yoor indifference, sir, I owe a nose wich is more like the lilly than the red, red rose, for want uv fooel to feed its blaze. To yoo, sir, I owe the rags that hang about my emashiated form, and to yoo the constant yearnin for fride sassige, wich is never satisfied; to yoo the thirst, wich, like the horseleech's dawter, constantly cries "give, give."

To address yoo ez "honored sir," under these distressin circumstances is simply impossible. It is to my credit that I rite at all without addressin yoo ez "onfeelin monster."

I wuz wun uv them wich hurled up my hat wen yoo wuz nominated: It wuz not much uv a hat, but it wuz the best I hed, and I hurled it. I hed hed sum eggsperience with Noo York pollytishns, and I wuz rejoist that yoo, wun uv em, wuz elevatid to the Presidency, fur, I sed, now is our millenium cum. Ef we elect a Noo Yorker ther won't be no question about the offisis, nor will we hev any doubt as to everybody bein pervided fur.

Ther never wuz sich work dun fur a candidate afore. Our nominee for Congris got us together, and he ashoored us that we shood immejitly hev the three prinsiple offises in the deestrick, and more, that ther wood be enuff noo offisis created to satisfy every Dimocrat in the village, in the Cross Roads, f'instance, ther is 254 Dimocrats, and we kalkilatid that three uv us wood be made Postmaster, Collecter uv Revenoo and uv Customs, and that you wood recommend the appintment uv 251 deppities to serve ontil we cood git bills thro Congris slackwatrin Seceshn Crik, and bildin a noo Postoffis and Custom House, when we cood immejitly let up on the Deppities, ez all uv em wood hev contrax on these Public Works.

It wuz with this prospeck in vew that we labered ez men never labered to sekoor voor eleckshun. We garded the poles zelusley that no nigger should vote fur Blane, nay, more, we didn't permit white Republikins to vote ceptin them wich wuz dangerous and woodent stand no nonsense. We rased money to send the sun—the native name of the country, Japan is a corruption of Nippon.

Kiushiu (13, 5), country of the nine districts.

Shikoku (14, 2), the four countries. This island was originally under four rulers.

Mikado (12, 9), the high gate; originally applied to the imperial palace, now used by foreigners as an appellation for the emperor, but not by the Japanese themselves.

Yagushima (17), Yagu island.

Tsuruga-wan (18), Tsuruga strait, between Yesso and Nipon.

KOREAN SYLLABLES.

Po—bay; as Chemulpo, Masampo, Mokpo.
Gang—river; as Yalu-gang, Naktung-gang.
Ju—city; as Wiju, Anju.
Do and tan—island; as Nan hai-do.

CHINESE WORDS.

1.—Pe, north.
2.—Nan, south.
3.—Tong or tung, east.
4.—Se, west.
5.—Hoang, yellow.
6.—Pei, black.
7.—Shang, upper.
8.—Hia, under or lower.
9.—Kwang, broad or wide.
10.—Tshung, middle.
11.—Fu, town.
12.—King, city.
13.—Hai, sea (when used as 2d syllable). It means island when used as the first syllable of a compound.
14.—Kiang, stream.
15.—Ho, river.
16.—Tsen, ford.
17.—Shan, mountain.
18.—Tien, heaven (sky).
19.—Kin, gold.
20.—Tshu, pearl.

The following illustrates their use in combination:

Peking (1, 12), northern city (or capital).
Nanking (2, 12), southern city (or capital).
Shanghai (7, 13), upper sea.
Tong-Hai (3, 13), eastern sea.
Nan-Hai (2, 13), southern sea.
Hainan (13, 2), island to the south.
Se Kiang (4, 14), western stream.
Yangtse-Kiang (14), Yangtse stream.
Peiho (6, 15), black river.
Hoangho (5, 15), yellow river.
Shantung (17, 3), mountain to the east.
Liao(h)o Tung (15, 3), Lia peninsula, east of Lia Ho (15), or Lia river.
Kwangtung (9, 3), peninsula widening out to the east. Anglicized into Canton.

The accent in all words is on the last syllable.

Current Events.

Steel buyers holding off in structural lines, anticipating lower prices.

Building Trades Alliance in New York called out ten unions with membership of 24,000.

Japanese version of sinking of Russian cruiser Novik gives credit to Japanese cruiser Tsushima.

Daughter of Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, wins her parents' consent to a stage career, and will go to New York.

In last few years Canada, failing to get good trade arrangements with United States, has turned to England.

Federal authorities announced intention to establish port laboratories as guard against importations of impure food.

New York police captain orders the arrest of his own son on the charge of being concerned in an attempt to kill a special officer.

Rock Island railroad determines to place a corps of train auditors on its entire system to keep a check on the train receipts.

Speaker Cannon, after a visit in the east, predicts that Roosevelt surely will be elected. Judge Parker is said to be losing ground.

Philip Weinseneimer, indicted for extortion, agrees to head the New York Labor day parade, and his opponents are trying to organize a separate parade.

Crew of the submarine boat Porpoise have a thrilling escape at Newport, when the boat sinks unexpectedly to the bottom in 120 feet of water.

The czar, in apportioning christening honors, snubs his navy.

The Victorian, largest turbine vessel yet built, is launched at Belfast.

Thousands in Navada face starvation as a result of cloudbursts and washouts.

Utah Republicans, after a bitter all-day contest, nominated John C. Curtis for governor.

Senator Fairbanks will open the campaign in Missouri with a speech at Kansas City, September 2.

Twenty-eight prominent citizens of Cripple Creek will be arrested for helping to deport men.

President Patton, of Princeton university, says the social system will disintegrate if polygamy is permitted.

Son of Judge John C. Gray, of New York, elopes right to marry because of youth, eloped with girl.

The American steel hoop mill, at Youngstown, O., installs many nonunion men while pickets patrol plant.

Secretary Taft says there will be no modification in the improvement plans of the United States military academy.

Brig. Gens. Grant and Bell to head contending forces in big military maneuvers to be held near Washington.

In the construction of new armored cruisers for the United States navy luxury will be sacrificed for formidability.

Arrangement is made in New York by which Italians holding fraudulent citizenship papers may escape prosecution by surrendering them for cancellation.

People of Newfoundland keenly anxious for reciprocity with the United States; disappointment at securing it gradually turning to resentment; have little to sell except fish.

Weekly trade reviews report a confident tone in business, with an active country demand and satisfactory distribution of merchandise. Labor controversies prevent improvement in manufacturing.

Death sentence is passed on assassin who murdered Von Plehve.

Paraguayan rebels seize a train on which are government officials.

Fire visits huge oil tanks in Belgium and destroys nearly 200,000 barrels.

Japanese at world's fair raise a fund for the mikado's wounded soldiers.

Atlantic rate war may be ended at meeting of rival interests in Germany.

The American Steel Hoop Co.'s upper mill is operated in full force by non-union men.

Mikado's minister says Japan is prepared to lose 50,000 men, and will take Port Arthur soon.

John J. Kempf enjoins LaFollette forces from forcing him off the Wisconsin state ticket.

Erroneous interpretations of the laws affecting Jews will be remedied by the czar of Russia.

Emperor William's gift to the United States, a statue of Frederick the Great, is sent to America.

Secretary of War Taft in opening the campaign in Vermont makes a strong defense of President Roosevelt.

The government plans to receive by wireless telegraphy from ships the weather conditions 300 miles at sea.

A second indictment, charging extortion, has been found against Philip Weinseimer, the New York labor leader.

The escape of "Eddie" Fay, "king of postoffice thieves," from the jail at Janesville, Wis., arouses the indignation of federal officials.

NAMES IN THE FAR EASTERN WAR

JAPANESE WORDS.

1.—Saki, promontory.
2.—Koku, land (country).
3.—Kio, capital city.
4.—Ko, place.
5.—Shiu, district (province).
6.—Hama, strand (shore).
7.—Yoko, across (diagonal).
8.—Kuro, black.
9.—Naga, long.
10.—To, east.
11.—Tai, west.
12.—Mi, high (exalted, sublime).
13.—Kiu, nine.
14.—Shi, four.
15.—Ni, sun.
16.—Pon, origin (source).
17.—Shima, island.
18.—Wan, bay, strait, cove.
19.—Kado, gate, porte.

These are used in combination, as is shown by the following examples:

Tokio (10, 3), eastern capital.
Yokohama (7, 6), the shore across the bay.
Saikio (11, 3), western capital.
Nagasaki (9, 1), long promontory.
Nipon (Nippon) (15, 16), originating in the sun—the native name of the country.

MARY.

Mary was a girl of Platonic tendencies. She loved a little Lamb. Mary belonged to the Band of Hope and was the original precursor of the S. P. C. A. Love, though, is cruel, according to the poets, and therefore Mary was not a worthy philanthropist. If Mary had any brothers or sisters it was very selfish of her to love the Lamb so much. Maybe she didn't love her mother; maybe her mother was cruel to her and made her sweep down the kitchen steps every Thursday as near 11 o'clock as possible. That may account for the psychological truth of reasoning set up in Mary's mind which ultimately resulted in ther affection for the Lamb. The only theory to explain in any satisfactory manner Mary's love for the Lamb is that she was a girl of Platonic tendencies.—San Francisco Call.

WHY YOU SHOULD TAKE

WINE of CARDUI

Wine of Cardui is a mild medicine, but a powerful tonic that is unrivaled in its success in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women.

Over 1,500,000 suffering women have been cured of troubles that ordinarily are thought to require the expensive treatment of specialists, simply by taking this great woman's tonic.

Wine of Cardui recommends itself to modest women of moderate means, because it can be taken in the privacy of the home without submitting to a humiliating local examination and subsequent dangerous treatment.

It is not costly and every sufferer can afford it.

If you are a victim of female weakness in any form Wine of Cardui is the medicine that you should take and you cannot afford to lose any time in starting the treatment. Your trouble is ever growing worse—never better.

Wine of Cardui never fails to benefit even chronic troubles of the most serious nature, and in nine out of ten cases it brings an absolute cure. 1,500,000 cured women endorse Wine of Cardui.

You should take Wine of Cardui. Ask your druggist for it today.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL $1.00 BOTTLES

LARGE FAIR ATTENDANCE

All Records Broken at Exposition Last Week.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—The attendance at the World's Fair last week was more than 125,000 in excess of any week since the exposition opened. Saturday's attendance, 152,698, was the largest for any single day since the opening day, with the exception of the Fourth of July, when 172,140 persons passed through the gates. The average daily attendance for last week was 132,245.

STATUE OF FREDERICK.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—Professor Uphues' statue of Frederick the Great, to be presented to the United States by Emperor William, and which has been standing all summer in the sculptor's garden, was packed yesterday and shipped to Hamburg. It will be forwarded to America by one of the Hamburg-American line steamers, consigned to Ambassador Von Sternburg. It has been understood that a delegation of descendents of Germans who fought in the American war of Independence would be sent by the German government to attend the presentation ceremonies in Washington, but the foreign office is unaware of such a plan. All the arrangement has been entrusted to Ambassador Von Sternburg, who, for the occasion, acts as Emperor William's special representative.

Lives Lost in Maine.

Skowhegan, Maine, Aug. 29.—At least five, and perhaps six persons have lost their lives during the past two days while fishing in the southern part of Somerset county. Four were drowned yesterday at Hayden Lake, about six miles from here, while the bodies of two others were discovered in a pond at Mayfield, 25 miles to the north.

Deafness Can Be Cured

I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free.

With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes.

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free.

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious

I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured.--Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air pumps, washes, douches, and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free, and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you as it has thousands of others. It seems to make no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf nor what caused your deafness, this new treatment will restore your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you — no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to your entire satisfaction before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 858 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.

RARE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Aug. 24.—When one speaks of the mineral wealth of the United States, the mind naturally reverts to metallic ores and coal, which, of course, are the most important factors of our mineral wealth. But there are others. A bulletin of the Geological Survey, just issued, is devoted to these minor minerals, if such they may be called.

Three states — Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee—produce all the phosphate rock used as fertilizer in the United States. This industry is not much more than ten years old, yet in 1903 more than a million and a half tons of phosphate were marketed from those three states, valued at $5,319,294. This fertilizer is invaluable on certain soils, for almost any crop; and because of its use many a farmer is now making money on land which yielded him a scanty living before he adopted its use.

Asbestos is a scarce mineral, but extremely useful in the arts because of its non-conductivity of heat, and its fireproof qualities. Much of that used in the United States is imported from Canada, where the deposits are far more abundant than here. The total production of the United States for 1903 was 874 tons, valued at $14,160—an average of $16.20 a ton. This supply came from Sali mountain, White county, Georgia; from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and near New Hartford, Connecticut. The use of asbestos is extending rapidly, and the increasing demand should lead to prospecting in mountainous regions for deposits yet undiscovered.

Monazite is a rare mineral, used in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent lamps, like the Welsbach, and in the manufacture of incandescent electric bulbs. It has been found, so far, only in North and South Carolina. It is obtained at present by washing the gravels of a number of rivers. It has not yet been discovered in the original rock. In 1903 the total production was 862,000 pounds, valued at $64,630. Zircon is another rare mineral, used for the same purposes as monazite. It is found in commercially available quantities only in Henderson county, North Carolina. Men and children are paid by the pound for the crystals, which they wash out of the soil or river gravels, or break out by hand from the harder feldspar. The total amount obtained in 1903 was 3,000 pounds, valued at $570.

The talc and soapstone industry is made important from the use of talc in the manufacture of paper. It is used as a "filler," to give smoothness. This mineral is found in a number of states, but New York produces more than all the other states together. It is of a fibrous nature and hence tends to strengthen the paper. The production from New York in 1903 was 32,230 tons, valued at $225,600; from all other states, 26,671 tons, valued at $418,460. Much of the talc mined in other states is not adapted for use in paper-making, but is used in making washtubs, sinks, etc.

At various points in the United States there are deposits of limestone and sandstone, saturated with asphalt, or bitumen. These are called bituminous rocks, and are used as paving material. In 1903, there were produced 38,633 tons of bituminous sandstone, valued at $118,000, and 2,520 tons of bituminous limestone, valued at $8,800. There were also produced 961 tons of mastic, valued at $11,500, made from bituminous sandstone quarried in Kentucky. The production of hard asphalt for that year was 12,896 tons, valued at $343,799. The amount of asphalt material, produced by the distillation of crude petroleum, was 44,849 tons, valued at $504,764. There is an increasing export demand for these asphaltic materials, chiefly from Canada, Great Britain, Brazil, Argentina and Peru. The total exports last year were valued at $104,586.

GEORGE U. MARVIN.

IT IS NOW OR NEVER

Only a few days more and our wonderful contest will close. Have you entered it? If not, read this advertisement carefully and write to us immediately. Never before was the opportunity offered to win $25,000 in gold at a cost of 25c. in a contest where your own skill in estimating determines the results. You may not win the first prize, but the second prize is $10,000 and the third is $5,000, and even if you fail to get one of these great prizes, there are nearly two thousand smaller prizes, one of which you should surely win if you use a little care and judgment. **This is a contest of skill and brains in making estimates, not a lottery of chances.**

We are making the greatest offer ever made in the history of World's Fairs. It is perfectly fair, perfectly legal, simply a contest of skill and calculation wherein the chances of all are equal—no favoritism, no possibility of collusion or unfairness from any source.

THIS CONTEST CLOSES OCTOBER 15th

six weeks before the Great St. Louis World's Fair closes. Not a certificate will be sold or a penny accepted after October 15th. We are offering

$85,500.00 IN GOLD

to those who estimate nearest to the total paid attendance at the Great St. Louis World's Fair.

The largest prizes ever offered in any contest, and are divided as follows:

To the nearest estimate	$25,000.00	To the next 20 nearest estimates, $100 each	2,000.00
To the second nearest estimate	10,000.00	To the next 50 nearest estimates, $50 each	2,500.00
To the third nearest estimate	5,000.00	To the next 100 nearest estimates, $25 each	2,500.00
To the fourth nearest estimate	2,500.00	To the next 200 nearest estimates, $10 each	2,000.00
To the fifth nearest estimate	1,500.00	To the next 500 nearest estimates, $5 each	2,500.00
To the sixth nearest estimate	1,000.00	To the next 1,000 nearest estimates, $1 each	1,000.00
To the next 10 nearest estimates, $200 each	2,000.00	Supplementary prizes	26,000.00
Total			$85,500.00

We give you figures absolutely free, which will assist you to arrive at an average daily paid attendance upon which to base your estimate of the total paid attendance at the entire Fair. We also give you the total paid attendance at other Fairs and the official reports of the paid attendance at the St. Louis Fair up to the very last moment that the figures are obtainable from the Fair management.

The total paid attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was 21,480,141, at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition 5,306,859, and at the Omaha Exposition 1,778,250. The paid attendance on April 30th, opening day of the St. Louis World's Fair, was 125,754, the paid attendance for the month of May was 842,028, and for the month of June 1,382,863, etc., etc. Write us for further reports. The St. Louis Fair opened April 30th and will close December 1st, 1904, and you are to estimate the total paid attendance at the entire Fair.

ESTIMATES 25 CENTS EACH. 5 FOR $1.00

LOWER RATES ON LARGER QUANTITIES GIVEN BELOW.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL $3,000,000. St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1903.

This certifies that The World's Fair Contest Company, incorporated, has this day deposited with this company $75,000.00 in gold, for the payment of the awards in its contest on the total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that said deposit is held in trust by this company to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee on awards may direct.

Jas. E. Stanley
TREASURER
Missouri Trust Co.
of St. Louis.

For every estimate you are given a separate engraved and numbered certificate with coupon attached. These certificates are not lots or chances, but are simply certificates of membership showing that you are entitled to make one estimate for each certificate you hold. The more certificates you purchase, the more estimates you can make. The surest way to win one of the large prizes is to purchase a large number of certificates and make a great many estimates. These certificates will cost you 25 cents each, or 5 for $1.00. Or we will sell them to you as low as 12½ cents each if you purchase as many as 40 at one time. An investment of a small amount may mean your independence for life. You have just as much chance as anyone else to win a fortune, and it is to your interest and to your family's to take advantage of the opportunity as soon as possible.

☞ You are not placing your orders with an unreliable concern. The money to cover our prizes is on deposit. See statement of one of the largest banks in the United States herewith. In entering a contest, this should be your first consideration. Know that the money to pay you is where you can get it without delay or question as soon as the prizes are awarded. We are incorporated for $200,000.00 and our company is made up of the most influential business men and capitalists.

We cannot touch this prize money. It is held by the Missouri Trust Co. for no other purpose than to pay these prizes as soon as the committee on awards declares the successful contestants. This committee has no interest whatever in the contest, and is made up of prominent business men who have agreed to award the prizes, and your estimates are turned over to this committee long before the Fair closes.

YOUR ESTIMATES MUST REACH US BY OCTOBER 15TH. We will simply sell you the certificates with duplicate coupons attached, and allow you the privilege of filling in your own estimates on the certificates and coupons whenever you are ready, and of sending in the coupons to us on the very last day of the contest if you wish. That is, you do not have to make your estimates NOW, but you can buy your certificates NOW, and hold them yourself up to the last day of the contest, when you will know more about the total attendance up to that date, then fill in your estimates and send the coupons to us just so they are received in our office by not later than October 15, 1904, the date on which the contest closes. The World's Fair opened April 30, 1904, and closes December 1, 1904, showing that the closing date of the contest is at least six weeks prior to the closing date of the Fair, insuring absolute fairness to every participant in the contest.

The more coupons and certificates you hold the greater your opportunities are of securing one or more of these grand prizes.

1 Certificate and Coupon will cost	25 cents.
5 Certificates and Coupons will cost	$1.00
12 Certificates and Coupons will cost	2.00
20 Certificates and Coupons will cost	3.00
40 Certificates and Coupons will cost	5.00

The small sum of 25 cents or $1.00 or even $5.00 is of little value in itself. Can you find a better place to invest so small an amount than here where your skill and judgment have so much to do with the result and where it may bring you an independent fortune? You will never get this opportunity again, and it is the last chance that you will ever have to enter the Contest.

There are thousands of poor people in the world today who can attribute their limited circumstances to one little instance of neglect. This is probably the opportunity of your life. Are you going to let it slip by you? It is not every day that an opportunity to gain $25,000 by the exercise of your own intelligence at a cost of 25c. is laid at your door. Write today for full particulars. Don't think that "tomorrow will do as well." The habit of putting off till tomorrow grows on one until the day comes when he or she realizes that the opportunity is gone forever, while the more thoughtful neighbor acts promptly and gains the fortune which might as well have been yours. An investment of only a small amount may mean that a fortune is yours.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST CO., 6839 Delmar Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.—Contestants are distinctly to understand that participation in this prize contest is not confined to subscribers for any one paper, but that the contest is being advertised in a large number of other publications, the subscribers for all of which are privileged to compete and share in the distribution of prizes offered.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 18 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.
No Coupon required.

CUTPAPER PATTERNS

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Ladies' Blouse.

No. 6123—In this pretty blouse we have a quaint and original fashion that will give breadth to the shoulder and look well on any figure. These long, drooping shoulder effects are characteristic features of all the new models and any design that does not bring this about, either by trimming or long shoulder seam, may be immediately stamped as "old style." In this design, the blouse is made with a duchess closing and a few gathers at the shoulder in front afford fashionable fullness over the bust. The back is plain, save for a few gathers at the waist. The sleeve is the popular bishop style with full lower portion attached to a narrow cuff. The pattern also includes a peplum, a smooth-fitting, circular piece which is stitched to the lower edge of the belt.

Of course everybody knows that webbing is the only thing used for shirt waist belts these days. It is firm enough to hold the waist down and then, too, the shirt can be pinned to the waist without fear of tearing either shirt band or waist. This together, with the shaped peplum, aids not a little in the fit of the garment.

The shirt waist is so made that one can wear it without the collar, and a good idea is to have two or three separate collars—say one made of material like the waist—one made of silk and trimmed with silk ruching.

In this way many delightful little changes may be made and at comparatively slight expense. Medium size requires 3½ yards of goods, 36 inches wide. Silk, pongee, light-weight woolens and mercerized goods are suitable to the mode. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measures.

Shirt Waist Costume.

Nos. 6023-6024—Shirt waist costumes are decidedly popular, and an attractive design is here developed in brown voile. Tucks, which are introduced in some form or other in all the shirt waist suits, embellish this waist by running from shoulder seam to waist. The use of the yoke is optional and tucks are double stitched all the way. The yoke trimming, which may be carried out on the shoulder seam if the yoke is not used, is made of three rows of white braid, between which are large French knots done in blue. This bit of coloring brightens up the costume and makes it wonderfully chic-looking. The sleeve cap is also decorated with tucks and French knots. The box plait in front is ornamented by black buttons, which are trimmed with blue thread, as illustrated. The cuffs and collar are made of the fagoting, done in blue. A sash of blue with fringed ends adds a youthful appearance to the costume.

The skirt is one of the new nine-gored shapes, with vandyke plaits that are at the lower edge of each span, and which are headed by little squares made of braid. In the center of each square is a white Battenburg button, held in place by the French knots in blue. The stitching also extends to each corner of the square. This same design may be carried out in any of the many materials suitable for shirt waists suits.

Material required for medium size of waist, 4 yards, 27 inches wide.

Material required for medium size of skirt, 9¼ yards, 27 inches wide.

Sizes for waist No. 6023—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Sizes for skirt No. 6024—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure.

Ladies' Shirred Bodice.

No. 6029:—The popularity accorded the Bolero effects remains undiminished and those who cannot boast of the number of their inches will find this pointed Bolero a contribution to the apparent height of their figure. The bodice has a shirred yoke, in drop shoulder effect. The shirring is outlined by fancy bands which may be omitted if plain shirring is desired.

The Bolero is simply shaped to the lower shirring. The pointed effect is also carried out in the sleeve. A fitted lining is provided, and, if desired, an all-over

lace sleeve may be worn. The bodice blouses very prettily over a rather high belt. There are no intricacies in the pattern. It is constructed on simple lines and the home dressmaker will experience no difficulties in making up a charming waist. The materials suited to the mode are many, as any of the thin summer sheer stuffs or silk or light weight woolens will give excellent results.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Coat.

No. 6072:—There has been so many requests for a traveling coat to be made of silk, mohair or cravenette, that we are showing a stylish design which can be easily copied by any woman at all skilled in the use of her needle. At no season of the year is such a coat more useful. Once possessed, there are a dozen unsuspected ways of using it, besides the most obvious one for protection in times of wet weather. For traveling, driving or walking, it is not only useful, but a most comfortable garment as well.

The coat is ornamented by three capes which give a jaunty air to the coat, al-

though their use is optional. The coat is fitted by shoulder, under-arm and side back seams, and the belt may be extended all the way around, or be stitched in the under-arm seams.

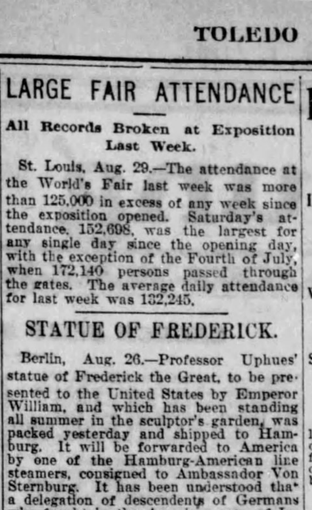
With such a model to follow, distinct coats may be made. One the full length style with triple capes, in cravenette; one of three-quarters length and having one or two capes in some heavy mixture to wear with a suit; and a third coat would be made of covert cloth in the short length, and using velvet for the collar. This last collar could be made from an old discarded coat and will be found just the proper thing for wear for shopping, as most coats are heavy things indoors.

In addition to cravenette, the coat may be made of serge, mohair, silk or linen and is particularly smart when simply trimmed with buttons and machine-stitching.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Shirt Waist.

No. 6118:—The greatest charm wrought by the new spring shirt waist models will be the continued long shoulder effect as is exemplified in the design shown here. The box-pleated blouse, or rather the pleated front and sleeve, and applied pleat in the back, for that is the only satisfactory way to give the proper lines, is further enhanced by the use of a prettily



shaped yoke or collar that comes down over the sleeve in cape effect, and likewise displays the pretty quaintness that distinguishes all of the new shirt waists. Another feature is the deep cuff which finishes the full bishop sleeve. The blouse is made with Duchess closing and the waist, which blouses modishly in the front, is finished by a peplum. This latter method of finishing is being used almost altogether now that the waistings are all of such heavy materials, as it does away with any extra bulkiness at the hips and front. The mercerized cottons are coming in each day in newer weaves and colors, and bid fair to be as popular this spring as they have been this winter. The design, however, is suitable to any material that will lend itself to pleats. A charming development would be in cloth or silk, edging the collar with a row of ruching or frayed taffeta ruffles.

Medium size requires 4 yards of material, 36 inches wide.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Foundation or Lining

No. 6149:—So many requests have been received for a good up-to-date shirt waist lining, upon which one could build a shirt waist from tucked embroidery or all-over

lace material, we are showing one today that will meet all these requirements. The lining is just what one needs in making up an original design; for it is a foundation over which one may exercise individual taste in the selection of design, material or workmanship in the blouse proper. It is especially good for all-over lace or an embroidered pattern, and shows much more distinctly any beauty of material as well as good cut and fit not to be found in a pattern where the home dressmaker has to take out or put in tucks and extra fullness.

While the shirt waist itself is not a very distinguished garment, if well made and in individual style, it may assume a very modish air and especially so if properly put on, and much depends upon the latter. First be sure of a good cut and fit, and be careful to have it well put on, so that no movement of the body will cause it to pull out of place; take nothing for granted in its adjustment, for it is as much in the "wearing" of the clothes as of the clothes themselves, that gives a smart appearance.

In this particular model the back is in French style. The front blouses very little and the lower edge of waist is finished by a peplum. In these days of heavy waistings and full skirts, not many prefer to add one iota to the hip width. The neck is finished by a neck band and the sleeve is the latest bishop style attached to a narrow cuff. A good idea is to make up the pattern in white lawn and after it has been fitted, if there is any alteration to make, it can be made in the cloth, which may be preserved for future use in cutting.

Material required, 3¼ yards, 36 inches wide, for medium size.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

ALEXIS CHRISTENED.

Czar's Manifesto Granting Clemency to Many Subjects.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The christening of the heir to the Russian throne took place this morning at the church of the Peterhof Palace with imposing ceremonies. A procession of gilded coaches accompanied the infant prince from the Alexandra villa to the church. After the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg had administered the sacrament to the prince the emperor invested the latter with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew.

Immediately thereafter the ringing of church bells announced the completion of the ceremony.

Both Peterhof and St. Petersburg are lavishly decorated. There will be illuminations tonight.

The empress left her bed yesterday for the first time since the birth of her son. Both she and the infant are in excellent health. The heir weighs about 10½ pounds.

The czar today issued a lengthy manifesto on the occasion of the christening of the heir to the throne. It is introduced by the following message to the people:

"By the will of God we, the czar and autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Poland, grand duke of Finland, etc., announce to our faithful subjects that on this, the day of the christening of our son and heir, the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholasvitch, following the promptings of our heart, we turn to our great family of the empire and, with the deepest and most heartfelt pleasure, even amidst these times of national struggle and difficulty, bestow upon them some gifts of our royal favor for their greater enjoyment in their daily lives."

The various benefits bestowed on many classes are then enumerated at length. One of the most important provisions relates to the entire abolition of corporal punishment among the rural classes and its curtailment in the army and the navy. The manifesto remits land purchase arrears which affects one of the largest classes of the population throughout the empire and its benefits are also extended to estates in Poland. The general provisions of the manifesto include an all-round reduction in sentences for common law offenses, a general amnesty for political offenses, except in cases of murder, and the education of the children of officers and soldiers who have been victims of the war, as well as assistance for such families as need it whose breadwinners have fallen in the service of their country.

The sum of $1,500,000 is set apart from the state fund for the benefit of landless people of Finland.

All the fines imposed on villages, towns or communes of Finland for failure to elect representatives or to serve on the military recruiting boards during the years 1902 and 1903 are remitted. Permission is granted to Finns who have left their country without sanction of the authorities to return within a year. Those returning who are liable to military service, must immediately present themselves for service, but Finns who have evaded military service will not be punished provided they present themselves within three months of the birth of the heir to the throne. Certain classes of offenses, excluding theft, violent robberies and embezzlement, are pardoned and the governor general of Finland is directed to consider what steps can be taken to alleviate the lot of those forbidden to reside in Finland. Fines imposed upon the Jewish communes in the cases of Jews avoiding military service are remitted. Persons arrested for offenses punishable by fines, imprisonment or confinement in a fortress without loss of civil rights and who were still awaiting sentence at the time of the birth of the heir to the throne are pardoned. Political prisoners who have distinguished themselves by good conduct may on the interposition of the minister of justice, obtain the restitution of their civil rights at the expiration of their sentences.

Persons guilty of political offenses committed within the last fifteen years who have remained unidentified, will no longer be subject to prosecution, while political offenders who are now fugitives abroad may apply to the minister of the interior for permission to return to Russia.

Alfonso to Present Cup.

Bilboa, Spain, Aug. 29.—King Alfonso has undertaken to organize an international regatta at Bilboa similar to the Kiel regatta. The king will present a cup and has promised to personally endeavor to obtain foreign entries.

AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Battleship Louisiana Leaves the Ways.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 27.—In the presence of 20,000 persons the battleship Louisiana was launched today by the Newport News Shipbuilding company. In addition to the official party from New Orleans there were present delegations of naval officers from Washington, Philadelphia and New York and visitors from numerous other points.

The naming party was escorted to the platform by C. B. Orcutt, president of the shipbuilding company. The sponsor, Miss Juanita Lalland, of New Orleans, was attended by several young ladies as maids of honor. Governor Blanchard and other official representatives of the state of Louisiana were present.

As soon as the ceremonies were over President Orcutt conducted the guests, numbering some 500 persons, to the steamboat Newport News, aboard which the party went to Old Point Comfort, where they were entertained at a banquet in the dining room of the Hotel Chamberlin.

The Louisiana and her sister ship, the Connecticut, which is to be launched at the New York navy yard a few weeks hence, are counted upon to be the most powerful fighting machines of the new American navy. They will usher in one important innovation, inasmuch as their batteries will contain 7-inch guns in place of the 6-inch rapid-firers which have prevailed since the vessels of the Kearsarge-Kentucky type were planned. It is doubtful whether any ship afloat will match the Louisiana in armament. In addition to four 12-inch guns, in fore and aft turrets, she will have eight 8-inch rifles. In the main battery these will be supplemented by twelve 7-inch rifles, each throwing a projectile weighing 165 pounds.

The 12-inch guns carry a shell weighing 850 pounds at a velocity of 2,800 feet a second—a speed one-fourth greater than that attained by the 13-inch guns on the ships of the Indiana class. The 7-inch shells have a bursting charge of thirteen pounds of black powder. The explosive shell may be replaced by an armor piercing projectile, which attains a velocity of 3,000 feet a second driven by a charge of 101 pounds of smokeless powder.

Hitherto the secondary batteries of the battleships have been composed mostly of 3-pounder and 6-pounder rapid-fire guns. On the Louisiana these will be superseded by twenty 3-inch rapid-fire rifles, throwing a 14-pound explosive shell. There also will be twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, eight 1-pounder automatic guns and two 3-inch field guns and eight machine guns for the fighting tops.

The armor for the Louisiana will cost about $1,500,000. While the greatest of her steel protection will be concentrated at the water line amidship, she also will be protected the full length of her hull, and above the main belt of armor plate there will be three thinner belts of plates—the lower casemate, the upper casemate and the superstructure armor.

Electricity will be employed to as large an extent on board the Louisiana as on any ship in the navy. There will be electric ammunition hoists and conveyers, and it is more than probable that electrical devices for both aiming and discharging the guns will be installed. There also will be an automatically controlled motor for the purpose of keeping the big guns on a horizontal line while firing in a heavy sea.

The Louisiana has a length of 450 feet on the load waterline, an extreme breadth of 76 feet 16 inches and a total displacement of 16,000 tons. She will be fitted with twin-screw vertical expansion engines of an indicated horsepower of 16,500 and capable of developing a speed of 18 knots or better.

The mean draught of the vessel will be 24 feet 6 inches and the coal supply 900 tons. Twenty-six feet nine inches is the maximum draught, and if a shot should pierce the hull beneath the water line, a layer of cornpith, placed between the outer and inner shells, will swell and effectually stop the leak. The ship's complement will include 42 officers and 761 men.

The total cost of the Louisiana will be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. The progress of her construction is being watched intently by naval officers, constructors and shipbuilders generally, owing to the competition between the private company that is building her and the New York navy yard which is constructing the Connecticut. The construction of these two battleships, which are practically identical and the keels of which were laid at the same time, is intended to show whether the government can successfully compete with the private shipbuilders in constructing our warships. The Newport News company has won the race so far in regards to time and naval experts seem to be of the opinion that the private concern will also succeed in turning out the battleship at a lower cost than the government navy yard.

GIRL PLAYS AT BANDIT

Comes Near Death While Holding Up Express for a Lark.

Pocatello, Idaho, Aug. 29.—Miss Alice Pulsipher, of New York city, barely escaped being shot while attempting to hold up the Monida stage for a lark, according to a story that reached Pocatello yesterday. Miss Pulsipher has been living with her father, F. K. Pulsipher, in a cottage near the western edge of the Yellowstone park. As a result of a dare by a young woman friend, Miss Pulsipher dressed herself in a man's clothing, took two pistols and rode on horseback to a turn in the road three miles from Grayling Inn. When the Monida stage, with a big load of tourists, came along, she rode out, and, pointing her pistols at Bill Ripley, the driver, ordered him to halt. Ripley is a well known Indian fighter, and leveled his own pistol at Miss Pulsipher. Before he had time to fire she shrieked and dropped her weapons, exclaiming that it was only a joke.

HILL TO RETIRE.

Will Eschew Politics After January 1.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 29.—David B. Hill, in conversation with friends here yesterday, announced that he intends to retire from politics January 1 next, and that no matter what the result of the coming campaign may be in state or nation, he will relinquish the leadership of the Democratic party in New York.

He added that in the event of the Democratic success he would not accept any position under the national or state Democratic administration, or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever.

Former Senator Hill made these statements on the eve of his birthday anniversary, which came today. He was born August 29, 1843.

In partial explanation, he said that he had intended to take such action a year ago, but was persauded by some close personal friends to defer doing so until after the Presidential election this year. Having been engaged in active politics since his youth, and having served as city attorney, alderman and mayor of Albany, member of the legislature, lieutenant governor, governor for seven years, and United States senator for six years, he feels that he has been sufficiently honored by his party, and that he has rendered political service during a period of years sufficient to entitle him to be relieved of further active political effort. He desires to devote more time to his personal affairs and professional duties than he has in the past.

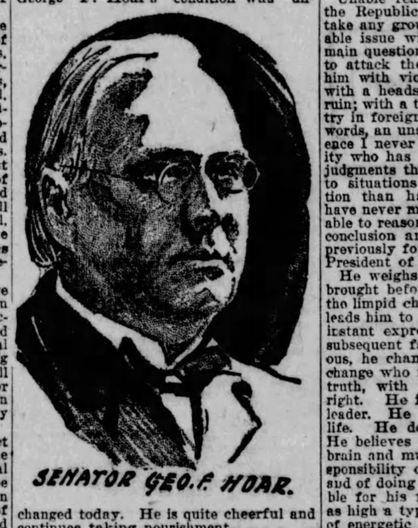
Mr. Hill will continue his work in the present campaign, and to his friends said that he would always maintain his interest in Democratic success, but only as a private citizen.

Mr. Hill will speak for the Democracy at the county fair to be held at Whitney's Point in this state on Wednesday of this week, to be followed by Senator Depew the next day for the Republicans.

HOAR IS SEVENTY-EIGHT.

Sick Senator Is Cheerful on Anniversary of Birth.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 29.—Senator George F. Hoar's condition was unchanged today. He is quite cheerful and continues taking nourishment.



SENATOR GEO. F. HOAR.

The senator is 78 years of age today.

SHOT A MAN IN THE WAR

John Wilton Lost His Reason Brooding Over the Deed.

Columbus, O., Aug. 29.—A peculiar story lies behind the insanity of old John Wilton, of Zanesville, who escaped from the Columbus State hospital last week and is still at large. He has been an inmate of the institution for about thirty-five years, and had never left it in all that time until his break for liberty last Saturday. He was a Union soldier in the civil war and was in a detail sent out to bury the dead on September 30, 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga. While engaged in this work they were surprised by a small troop of confederate cavalry, the commander of which demanded the surrender of the detail. Acting on the impulse of the moment Wilton raised his carbine and shot the confederate officer dead. For some reason the deed weighed on his mind and ultimately affected his reason.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Delegates Meet in Chicago for Purpose of Organization.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—A number of delegates have arrived for the convention called by the Chicago Federation of Labor for the purpose of forming a new political party of workingmen, farmers, single taxers, turner societies and economic reform bodies.

The radical views entertained by the organizers of the new party are expressed in the official call for the convention. Among other things the promoters accuse both the Republican and Democratic parties of betraying the confidence of the working people, and state that, instead of political freedom in the United States there is being reared both a political and industrial despotism unsurpassed even in Russia.

Fusion in Nevada.

Winnemucca, Nevada, Aug. 24.—The state convention of the Democratic and silver parties yesterday concluded their labors by effecting a harmonious fusion based on a division of the ticket.

SECRETARY TAFT.

A Vigorous Speech in the Vermont Campaign.

Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 26.—Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft addressed a Republican rally in Armory hall here this afternoon.

He briefly reviewed the issues and history of the parties, and discussed the platforms of both parties. In a review of the administration of President Roosevelt, to which the greater portion of the speech was devoted, Secretary Taft eulogized the President highly, saying:

Unable really to attack the record of the Republican party, unable really to take any ground which makes a combatable issue with the Republicans on the main questions, the Democrats now seek to attack the President, and to charge him with violations of the constitution; with a headstrong disposition to rule or ruin; with a tendency to involve the country in foreign wars; with being, in other words, an unsafe man. In all my experience I never have met a man in authority who has less pride of opinion in the judgments that he has formed in respect to situations presented to him for action than has Theodore Roosevelt. I have never met a man who was so amenable to reason, so anxious to reach a just conclusion and so willing to sacrifice a previously formed opinion as the present President of the United States.

He weighs every argument which is brought before him and if by reason of the limpid character of his nature, which leads him to speak as he thinks, he gives instant expression to an opinion which subsequent facts show him to be erroneous, he changes, as only a man can change who is an earnest seeker for the truth, with the sincerest desire to do right. He is not a tyrant but he is a leader. He does believe in a strenuous life. He does believe in doing things. He believes that a man who is given brain and muscle is charged with the responsibility of making the most of them and of doing as much with both as possible for his fellow-men. He represents as high a type as there is in the country of energetic manhood. He sympathizes with the laborer and the man of wealth both when they show themselves worthy of the civilization in which they live and of the country whose protection and security of life, liberty and property they enjoy.

No man ever sat in the presidential chair more anxious to avoid war or conflict with foreign nations than does he. His impulsiveness of manner and his quickness of thought and speech co-exist with a real conservatism of action that makes it as certain as it was under Mr. McKinley that no policy will be followed needlessly exposing the interests of the country to the peril of war.

Mr. Taft discussed campaign questions at issue and closed with this reference to the Philippines:

"No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government."

NEWS FOR STAR GAZERS

Lick Observatory Issues Bulletin on Recent Astronomical Work.

University of California, Aug. 30.—A Lick observatory bulletin just issued deals with the results of recent astronomical work at Mount Hamilton. The distance of Alpha Centauri has been determined spectroscopically. So far as known this is the nearest star to us. The result in harmony with observations by means of the ordinary telescope, to the effect that light, traveling with a speed of 186,000 miles per second, requires four and one-fourth years to reach us from the star. The Great Swedish physicist, Svante August Arrhenius, professor of physics at the University of Stockholm, who has been spending the past two months at the University of California, is the author of a paper on the physical nature of the sun's corona as observed at total solar eclipses. This paper was written by Prof. Arrhenius during his recent visit on Mount Hamilton for the purpose of harmonizing the apparently conflicting results as to the sources of the coronal light obtained by recent observations. Arrhenius has, on this supposition, computed the total mass of the corona, and has found its most probable volume 25,000,000 tons. This is approximately that of a cube of granite whose sides are 670 feet in length. The quantity of matter involved in the corona is thus shown to be exceedingly slight considering that it occupied a space whose dimensions in every direction amounts to several millions of miles.

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EPILEPSY AND FITS

If you

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principle.

Thursday.

Let us be what we are, and speak what we think; and in all things keep ourselves loyal to truth and the sacred professions of friendship.

Friday.

Every impure and selfish thought that you send out comes back to you in your circumstances in some form of suffering. Every pure and unselfish thought returns to you in some form of blessedness.

Saturday.

A real seeker after truth has always an open mind, a mind open to conviction.

Sunday

The voice of the Almighty saith, "Up and onward for evermore."

Monday.

Let today open our minds to new views, new methods, new friends, and new thoughts; this is the way to progress, prosperity and happiness.

Tuesday.

We need not fear that we shall lose anything by the progress of the soul. The soul may be trusted to the end.

EMERSON.

Japanese Women in the War.

The Red Cross and Clara Barton.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It seems to me there is a pathetic side of the present war waged between Russia and Japan, of which small account is made in the supreme horror of the man killing at the front. It is the thought of the women who, in their homes, are agonizing lest the next tidings will be of the loss of the loved one now facing the foe.

In Japan, we are told, this fear has less power because of the people's intense patriotism. From the empress down to the lowliest peasant each woman is fired by the desire to do all that is possible for the soldiers in the field. They are showing the utmost heroism in their efforts, feeling that everything is at stake in this war. The empress at once sent her jewels to the Bank of Japan to increase the reserve fund, for it takes much money to enable human beings to kill each other scientifically, by the hundreds and thousands. Associations were quickly formed for the purpose of caring for the families of the poorer classes who were left destitute by the departure of the breadwinners to the army. Many of these people are in the direst poverty but it is said that even the poorest manage to do something to help in what is felt to be a national struggle for life.

The poor Russian women do not have the comfort of working for what is dear to them. Patriotism plays a small part in their feelings when the men of their families are torn from their homes by the inexorable demand of the government, leaving them to suffer and starve with their children, with small expectation of the return of the husbands and fathers. The Russians are not fighting to preserve their country, but to seize the country of another people. The difference is great, and means much to the overburdened women of that land. Yet not one would venture even in her extremity to find fault with what is crushing out her life by taking from her all that makes it endurable. In all Russia only Tolstoy dares to tell the truth about war, and he utters it in no uncertain words, first addressing his own countrymen, and then the rest of the world, upon its folly and its criminality.

Women do not go forth to fight, but they stay at home to work and suffer. The news of every battle brings an agony of apprehension lest it means a darkened and desolate home for all the future. They feel none of the thrill of excitement which comes from concerted action against a foe, but theirs is the part of waiting and working and enduring. To them comes the full realization of the horrors of war, of the sorrow it brings, of the misery it entails, with little of the joy of victory.

It is because they do realize these things to the utmost, that women owe it to humanity to work with all their might to arouse a sentiment for universal peace. They can do much in that direction. Thinking aright, speaking with force against war, uniting their efforts—because in union there is strength—and by and by the change will come.

In nine cases out of ten, war simply satisfies the brute side of human nature. It is might made manifest in bloodshed. The disputes which arise between governments might be settled by an international court of arbitration, if the desire for killing could be destroyed or at least controlled from expression. Then the terrible aftermath of such struggles would be prevented.

Let us think peace, talk peace. It will not diminish love of country, but rather increase it through the growth of the better side of the nature when not inflamed by passion. Then it will be seen that true prosperity is best promoted by a recognition of the truth that what hinders the progress of a single individual or nation, by so much is a hindrance to the progress of all. The civilized world can no longer afford to see injustice, growing out of selfishness, triumph without protest. The day is coming when war with its attendant horrors will not be allowed, and in its bringing women must bear no inconsiderable part.

Does the time seem far away? It may be nearer than we think. Beneath the superficial surface of daily happenings, forces are working for betterment which will finally be manifest in effect in the outer world. That is the way all great changes for higher conditions are brought about. There is first, the aroused conscience, the unrest, the struggle, and then the accomplishment, sometimes a peaceful one, again through violence and bloodshed.

We must work then for peace. Let no one imagine that he can do nothing. Every man and every woman has it within his and her power to strengthen the feeling against war. What a great body of people demand, what they insist upon, will finally, in some way, be brought to pass.

"We tread the Wilderness today,
The Promised Land tomorrow."

A Woman's Association in Japan which is an auxiliary to the Red Cross Society and is self-supporting is made up of society woman, many, if not most, belonging to the nobility. It is called the Ladies' Nursing Association and its President is the Princess Komatsu. The members work as faithfully and are as obedient to the rules as the plainest among untitled women.

These nurses wear a uniform and the Red Cross insignia, with the badge of the Nurses' Association whenever they are on duty. The voluntary assumption of this hard work by them shows how the whole people are thrilled with the desire to help in this hour of their country's danger.

Japan's trouble, which has produced such a strength of patriotic feeling in her women, brings to mind at once the name and wonderful work done by Clara Barton who introduced the Red Cross into this country and through whose influence it was adopted by our government. The story of her services to the sick the wounded, the dying in the time of storm and danger is a thrilling one and impossible to forget when once read and understood.

Into Strasburg at the hour of its extremity she went, "a slight delicate woman in a dark, plain dress, with a scarlet cross wrought in her sleeve above the elbow." Unguarded and unattended, without challenge or molestation, she passed, finding a shattered city with its hospitals full of wounded women and children and its streets filled with people half frenzied with hunger. Into this terrible chaos she brought order and relief. Through the influence of her example others came to help; supplies were sent to her in abundance, and her mission was accomplished.

The same thing was repeated at Paris after the Commune had fallen. Again appeared the woman with the scarlet cross, and again the "hungry were fed, the naked clothed, and the poor taught self-helpfulness" and then she vanished from the scene.

She distributed relief during the Russian famine in 1892, the Armenian massacre in 1896, and by request of the President carried relief to Cuba in 1898. After every great disaster she has been found swiftly coming upon the scene, guiding, directing, and caring for the sufferers.

And this is the woman whose name has been dragged in the mire, and who has finally been "worried" out of the office in which she has done such magnificent work. Never can that be forgotten, never belittled. She may not have been an expert bookkeeper, but she has a great heart which has ever beaten with a warm love for her suffering fellowbeings, to whom she ever hastened without thought of self in their hour of supreme need.

Women everywhere should make it their especial duty to hold Clara Barton in loving thought as a shining example of a splendid and beneficent womanhood, and maintain their faith in her before the world.

The Cozy Corner

Written for The Blade.

SONG OF THE WORLD-MOTHER

Blended with the mystic music
Of the tranquil summer eve,
Rose a voice, sublime and holy,
Breathing soft a lullaby.

Harmonies of purest concept,
From the heart of love divine,
Held the little one enfolded
As within a golden shrine.

If we hush our plaints of weakness,
Listen in the silence deep,
To the never-ending music
Which the soul imprisoned keeps—

We shall hear the great World-Mother,
Tenderly her accents fall;
Know we're sheltered safe from evil
By the love which ruleth all.

—Adela Carpenter.

SPEAKS FROM FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

I have been a reader and silent admirer of The Blade for many years and always look forward with pleasure to its weekly arrival at our home. I would like to have another letter from "Laura of the Porch." She voiced my sentiments exactly, in what she said concerning our duty to our husbands and children. My husband is as much my lover today as he was on our wedding day, and if the doing of any duty has ever seemed for the time irksome, I have been more than repaid by the consciousness that what I did was for the pleasure of those I love best.

The more we try to smooth the pathway of others, and especially of those of our own households, the easier our own pathway becomes. I think that each morning we should ask for especial strength from the Lord that we may have patience to resist temptations, not to neglect our daily duties through selfishness, carelessness, or dislike to do the things that are not pleasant for us; we should pray that we may not, by a sharp word, or thoughtless action, cloud someone's sky—as is so often done in many households. This lack of asking help—this trust in our own strength—is, I think, the main cause of so many wrecked homes.—"Fifteen Years a Wife."

WHICH IS THE GREATER SIN?

I have just had the pleasure (?) of listening to a lengthy discourse on what the speaker termed "the evils of the day"—social dancing and card playing. Very eloquent words were those he uttered, and one could almost smell the fire and brimstone that he seemed to think would consume every soul guilty of glancing at a deck of cards, or of "tripping the light, fantastic toe" at a friendly gathering of neighbors.

I do not approve of such amusements for church members, because we are admonished to refrain from that which may cause our brother to offend, but my soul waxed hot within me as I listened to this wholesale condemnation of such faults, and heard no word said of the real, trouble-making evils which exist, and which are indulged in, not only by the laity, but, too often, by the clergy.

I was fortunate enough one evening to be in the company of some sanctimonious, so-called Christians, when the whole conversation consisted in condemnation of certain neighbors who had been found guilty of spending an evening at home in playing cards with some friends who had happened in. I closed my eyes and in fancy heard the prayer which has come down to us through the ages: "I thank Thee that I am not as this (card playing) sinner," and I wondered if the angels—should any have been hovering around in the company of which I speak—would not have liked to slip away and sit with the neighbor, who, though she might have been guilty of card-playing, was innocent of unkind gossip and criticism of her neighbors.

Another source of evil is the church fair. I have known friendships of years broken by the ill-feeling engendered by the strife caused in voting for the prettiest baby, the most popular lady, or clergyman, or for some equally unnecessary prize contest. At such times and on such occasions, all of the littleness of our human natures seems suddenly to develop into gigantic proportions, and we discover hitherto unsuspected faults and blemishes in our friends and neighbors, and, try as we may, we can never fail to have a feeling of contempt for these when we see the individual.

It seems to me we show very little common sense in wasting so much time in condemning little things that bring pleasure to our neighbor, instead of showing, by our lives the beauty, the charity, the love and the never failing joy of our religion.

When we can convince him that there is more to be desired in the Christian life, that such a life will make him happier than to spend the time in card playing or dancing, then he is going to give up the lesser for the greater good, but we can never expect that we shall succeed when we take from him all he can enjoy, and appreciate, and give him nothing in return.

I know there are very many truly spiritual consecrated people in the world, and I thank God for them, but oh! the thoughtlessness and ignorance of the many.—"Lois."

A Golden Wedding.

Uncle Eph'm had put on a clean collar and his best coat, says an exchange, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"Aren't you working today, uncle?" asked one of his acquaintances.

"No, suh. I'se celebratin' my golden weddin', suh."

"You were married fifty years ago today?"

"Yes, suh."

"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate it?"

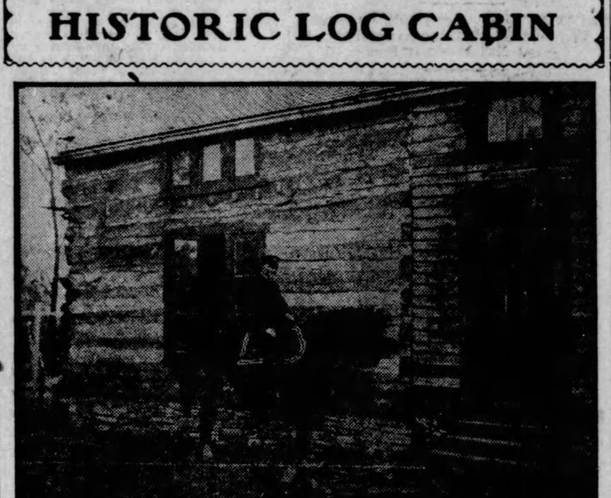
"My present wife, suh," replied Uncle Eph'm, with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it. She's de fourth."

"THE SINGULAR MISS SMITH."

Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley's bright story, The Singular Miss Smith, has won the reputation of being one of the most entertaining of the summer novels. It is easy reading, but withal it has a depth of meaning which leaves an impression after the book is finished. Miss Smith, Boston-bred, heiress to millions, thinks the lofty speeches of the Ontological club about their relations with the Cosmos rather silly, and proposes to find out for herself why girls of the poorer classes would rather work in factories than in homes. She has an amusing time of it in finding out, and her experiences lead her to think that perhaps the trouble is often not so much with the American domestic as with the American mistress. Incidentally she plays good angel in a very pretty romance, and comes across a person of the opposite sex doing a little investigating on his own account.

Mrs. Kingsley has a little fun at the expense of the women's clubs, but chiefly she tells a charming love story which is lively and humorous.

HISTORIC LOG CABIN



LOG CABIN BUILT AND OCCUPIED BY EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN 1854. General Fred Grant in the Foreground.

Among the historical buildings on exhibition at the exposition, none is more interesting than Grant's log cabin, built by his own hands on the old Ridge road, nine miles southwest of St. Louis. This was in the late fall of 1854, when the retired soldier, a man in early middle life, discouraged by failure, became in literal truth a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. For three years he lived in this cabin with his wife and children, cutting cord wood and hauling it to St. Louis for sale, with a team of horses. Even this gallant effort of an indomitable spirit failed, for Grant had to abandon the cabin. He moved into St. Louis, and tried his hand in the real estate business, still without success. Eventually he was glad to accept a billet as a clerk to his father and brothers in their leather store at Galena, Illinois, at a salary of $50 per month. Yet, one year after this last change, after the man had been pronounced a failure by family and friends, he had leaped to fame. "Lord of the far-flung battle line," controlling the movements of a million men, Grant had at last found his opportunity. And here at the World's Fair, in eloquent testimony to his earlier struggles, stand the rough hewn logs of oak and elm which he had raised as a shelter for his little family.

Our picture shows the soldier son of the great soldier, Gen. Fred Dent Grant, bronzed from service in the Philippines, on the occasion of the World's Fair dedication in 1903, viewing the old log hut, in which during childhood days he had seen his father bowed with manual toil, and, one of the family group at nightfall, around the big fireplace with its blazing logs, had listened to stories of the Mexican war. "Hard-scrabble," as the cabin was well named, now transported to Forest park fifty years after its building, is to remain there permanently is a memorial of a great man and an object lesson that will teach the virtue of perseverance to many generations of young Americans. —The World Today.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Japanese women are not troubled with the servant question, simply because their servants are treated by themselves, and by visitors, with the same respect shown to each other. Visitors bow to the maid as well as to the mistress, and when the mistress is absent, the maid serves tea and entertains guests. And no one feels as if their dignity or social standing had been injured.

To make the best hard soap, take two pounds of caustic soda, dissolve it in cold water and stir with a stick or wooden spoon while dissolving. This liquid will become very hot and must be allowed to become cold before it can be used. Melt fifteen pounds of tallow, or clean grease of any kind, and when it is about 100 degrees Fahr., pour over it the soda preparation, stirring all the time with a stick until it is of the consistency of honey; then pour into moulds wet with cold water and let it stand over night in a warm place. The next day it can be cut in cakes and put away to dry. If oil is used it will need no heating before mixing with the soda.

If there is room in the china closet—not the wall arrangement, or the swell front affair that stands for a closet in small houses, but a real, true closet for the "best dishes," it will be found of the greatest convenience to place in it a very small refrigerator, a gas stove, or hotplate of one burner, and a small sink. With such an arrangement it will be very easy to make a cup of tea and prepare a little lunch at any hour, and unexpected company, or sudden illness in the night, will have lost half their terrors.

For sandwiches, never use bread that is less than twenty-four hours old. Remove the crusts and cut in the desired shape before the butter or the filling is spread. Do not fill close to the edges of the slice, so as not to soil the fingers when holding the sandwich.

To dry shirts and shirt waists, after washing they should be hung from each shoulder and the sleeves from just above the cuffs. Skirts need to be hung from the middle front by pins at the belt and the bottom of the hem. A skirt with a deep flounce, or several ruffles, should be hung by the hem, allowing the ruffles to fall downward, thus drying them on the wrong side, and also drying the skirt under them.

Cover the oilcloth on your kitchen, or both room floor, about four times a year with a coat of varnish; this will make it last much longer and look like new all of the time.

Sew a tab on each side of the front belt of your shirt waist, pin these to your petticoat and they will keep the front of the waist from "hiking up" and so preserve the neat, long waisted appearance.

In answer to the lady who asked information about begonias, I will tell her that to successfully root them, take a leaf cut with about an inch of stem, cut the leaf around, leaving the center untouched, and divide the outer cut portion into as many divisions as there are veins. Stick the stem into a box of moist sand and put the cut sections into the sand also, placing them edgewise with the cut vein in the sand. In this way you can have five or six plants from one leaf.

When washing gilded china never put soda in the water as it injures the gilding; a strong suds made from a good laundry soap will give the best results, then rinse the dishes with hot, clear water and dry immediately on a soft towel.

After cleaning silver, if it is washed in hot suds, rinsed with hot water and well rubbed with a soft towel, it will retain its brightness for a long time. The practice of washing the silver with the rest of the table service, and drying it without rubbing, keeps it looking dingy and makes the regular polishing necessary much more frequently.

A few small pieces of zinc placed on top of the oven, under the cover, will burn out all the soot in the pipe and chimney. After these are once cleaned, a small bit of zinc cuttings placed on the fire each day will prevent the accumulation of soot, thus giving a clearer fire and doing away with the danger of burning chimneys.

When you have succeeded in fitting a pattern so you are sure it is all right, cut from it one of cambric, or of thin cloth that has sufficient "body" not to draw. Mark all seams and notches so it can be easily put together, and you will find it a great saving of time in the future, when you wish to use the pattern. It will need no "fitting" and will outwear several paper patterns.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

After waiting in vain for an answer from "A Westerner," Miss Prudence, fearing that illness, or some other good excecuse, has prevented her from writing, has asked "Em. T. Head" to take the second chapter of the story that was so well begun by "Olive Branch." With her customary kindness she complied with the request, for which we are all very grateful to her.

A WORD IN DUE SEASON.
Chapter Second.
By Em. T. Head.
Rainbow Ranch,
Squaw Creek Station, California.

Dear Little Friend:

I did not ask permission to write to you, for the very good reason that I know it would be refused, and as I fully intended to write, I felt that I could do so more comfortably if it were not forbidden.

I had a wearisome journey; nothing in view but desolate and dreary farm lands and plains, and, later, drearier mountains and no companionable fellow travelers. The last two hundred miles were covered by stage, and that was the worst of the whole trip. The only other passengers were a Baptist minister, who "talked shop" continually; an old maid school teacher, who, though neither fat, nor fair, was not far from "forty," and a sickly young woman with a sicklier baby that howled dismally two-thirds of the time, and spent the other third in taking breath preparatory to howling again. Now was that not interesting for a fellow who could never amuse himself for five minutes?

I have been here two days, and—to quote an old college chum—I feel as if I had "run up against a circumstance." I am supplementing my college education, and have already learned several things—one of which is that taking charge of a sheep ranch is not so easy as it sounds, and if it were not that Uncle Ezra is depending upon me to straighten out his affairs here, and that I am grateful for all he has done for me, I think I should cut the whole business and start for home tomorrow morning. I am tempted to do so, anyway, so you need not be greatly surprised if you look up from reading this letter, to see the writer coming up the path.

I can't tell you anything about my difficulties, because I don't know myself what all of them are. The herders seem rather a difficult lot, and as if they resented my coming; I heard one of them speak of me today as "the tenderfoot;" I don't like it.

I wish I was back where I was two weeks ago, and, knowing what I do now, I would stay there.

Now Marian, if you want to do a bit of Christian kindness, you will never have a better chance than by writing to me: a letter from you may nerve me up to stick this job out.

In all sincerity,
LOWELL BREWSTER.

Miss Marian Clyde,
Lake View, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Brewster:—You were correct in thinking that I should have refused you permission to write to me had you asked it; not that I am not always glad to hear from absent friends, but neither my mother nor myself, approve of a regular correspondence between young people of opposite sexes. However, we are agreed that I may, with perfect propriety, white to you this once.

You say you had a wearisome journey; I cannot conceive how you should find it so. I would willingly give a year of my life for the opportunity to take the trip of which you speak so slightingly, and should enjoy every moment of it—stage journey and all—in fact, I think that would prove the most delightful experience of a very delightful journey. If you had longed—as I have—for a sight of the dear, old, Rockies you would not call them "dreary," nor speak of them as "commonplace."

Now I am going to ask as a favor that you use your eyes to a better advantage on your return trip, for I shall be asking you countless questions about the wonderful country; it will be a case of the mountain's coming—through your eyes—to the Mahomet who cannot go to them.

But you must not think of coming home yet; this is the best opportunity you may ever have of proving your mettle, and you owe it to your uncle, and still more, to yourself, to make a success of this, your first real work. Never say die. What that old foreman could do, surely you—with youth, health, strength, courage and education, can accomplish. I place education last in the list, not because I do not value it, but because I suspect it will be the least essential in your present work.

So you object to being called "tenderfoot"? I fear I must agree with the herders that you are one, but there is no reason why you should remain one.

I trust you will not think me unkind when I say that I hope I shall not see you for a long time: that means I hope you will prove true to your better self and faithfully discharge the duties that have been intrusted to you.

Sincerely your friend,
MARIAN CLYDE.

Mr. Lowell Brewster,
Rainbow Ranch,
California.

"A West Virginia Boy" sends for a badge so he will be able to prove that he is a "bona fide" member. He writes:

"Believing most firmly that if the principles of the M. G. R. motto were practised more by both young and old people, our country would be a great deal better off in every way, I wish to pledge myself to carrying out this motto in every day of my life.—"A West Virginia Boy."

Will you admit to your helpful circle another Ohio girl?—one who has long been an interested reader of your letters and stories, and who promises to try to live up to all the rules. I have been much interested in the descriptions of the homes of the M. G. R.'s and feel that all places called home are considered the pleasantest and most attractive to those who live there. Although I hear much of the beauty of the mountains and valleys in other parts of the world, there is nothing that seems to be quite equal to the dear old hills that surround my home in Ohio. As to the question of the merciful man vs. the honest man, while I would not give much for a dishonest man at any time, it seems to me that if such an one was merciful he could do more good in the world than could an honest man who lacked the merciful feeling toward others.—"Pensive," Ohio.

What has the Household to say about the above?—Ed.

CHURCH BELLS IN THE COUNTRY.

Solemn and sweet o'er hill and dell
I hear the call of the old church-bell,
Pealing in tones so loud and clear
And telling listeners far and near
That heaven hath claims on earth today:
"Come, learn to walk in the narrow way."

Silence enfoldeth field and mere,
The very ripples flow softly here;
No sound of tool on the farm is heard,
But high in the tree-top flutes a bird;
With answer brave to the bell's deep note,
On the hush of the air, its love-songs float.

Sleepers who lie in God's Acre low,
Under the daisies, under the snow,
Once at the sound of this bell made haste—
No time was theirs, or is ours, to waste;
The bell has a triumph-chord for them—
A joyful thought, not a requiem.

Ah, careless heart, wherever you stay,
Heed the message, nor turn away;
For over your life like a spirit of peace
Broodeth a love that shall never cease;
Kneel in the quiet old church and seek
The presence of God for another week.

In the manifold noise of the rushing town
There is much the call of the church to drown;
But wheresoever are pasture lands,
And a thought of the church not made with hands;
Solemn and sweet comes the bell's deep word,
And blessed are they who its call have heard.

—Margaret Sangster.

"OVER THERE."

Mollie Brown, nine years old, was very angry. Her brother Fred, who was three years older than Mollie, had gone into the country with two other boys on a fishing excursion. His sister wanted to go with him, but her mother said no, and her father said no, and worst of all, Fred told her he "couldn't be bothered with girls," so Mollie was left behind, a very angry child who felt that she had been terribly abused. She refused to speak to anyone at breakfast, and would not look at Fred when he started off with his fishing rod across his shoulders.

"Goodbye, Mollie," he said, when he went away. "I'll find something nice to bring you."

But Mollie would not speak, and made a face at him, so he called teasingly:

"Mollie's mad and I am glad
And I know what will please her—"

but he did not tell what would please her, for just then the other boys came around the corner, and away they started down the street, forgetting all about Mollie.

She stood looking after them, red-faced and scowling and trying to keep the tears back.

"I just hate boys," she thought. "I hate everybody! I wish everybody was dead and buried and—and—everything!" She stamped her foot and scowled harder.

Her mother called her to come into the house. She was planning something pleasant for Mollie to do, but Mollie would not answer her. She ran down to the end of the garden, where she hid behind a row of currant bushes and sat there sulking. It was very pleasant in the garden. There was a narrow space between the currant bushes and the fence, and against the fence there were nasturtiums growing, covered with blossoms, and behind the nasturtium vines were tall sun flowers, lifting their round, flat faces far above Mollie's head.

Mollie sat on the ground thinking how unkindly she was treated. She watched the bees sipping honey from the nasturtiums, and the little wild canaries fluttering in the faces of the sun flowers, hunting for ripened seeds. Mollie was so still that the bees and birds forgot she was there, and went on getting their breakfasts as if no human being was in sight.

Pretty soon Mollie grew tired of doing nothing, so she decided to dig a well. She got her spade—Mollie had a nice little set of garden tools—and went to work. She was not yet very good-natured, so she dug as hard and fast as she could. It was easy to make a hole in the soft, moist clay, and before long Mollie had a deep place hollowed out ready to be filled with water. She felt tired and warm after digging so hard, and thought she would rest a while. She sat down again on the ground, near the pile of clay she had spaded up, and leaned over to look into the well. The longer she looked the deeper the hole seemed to grow. The bottom was sinking farther and farther down, when a strange thing happened.

There was a star shining deep down in the earth, twinkling up at Mollie. She thought she heard a voice saying, "follow me, Mollie, follow me," and almost without knowing how she got there, Mollie was down in the well, following the star through an underground passage. The star floated ahead of her, shedding a soft light so she could see where she was going, and presently she came out of the dark passage into a wide, sunny space filled with beautiful trees and plants. The sky above was the bluest that Mollie had ever seen, and the flowers on the plants the strangest and loveliest. They seemed to be alive and fluttered on their stems like butterflies. The star that had led Mollie had disappeared, but after she looked around to find it she knew where it had gone for the trees were spangled with stars that danced and quivered on the green leaves.

Mollie had never imagined there could be such a beautiful place, and the longer she looked the more beautiful it grew. She wished there was some one she might ask about it, and like a flash her wish was granted. A fairy queen stood by her side, dressed in filmy, floating robes of green, and on her brow a star was glistening and her wand was tipped with a twinkling star.

"Good morning, Mollie," she said. "Dear child you want to know where you are and I will tell you. This is Over There, the place of beautiful thoughts, and I am the queen who guards them. The stars and the butterfly flowers are all good thoughts that fly to people who want them. I keep millions of them ready so there may be more good thoughts in the world than bad ones. But

"MOLLIE IS MAD, AND I AM GLAD, AND I KNOW WHAT WILL PLEASE HER—"

you must give them welcome and watch them well or the black, evil thoughts will creep in and drive them away or else destroy them entirely."

While she was talking the butterfly flowers left their stems and fluttered around her, and the stars floated in the air and settled over the fairy queen, sparkling like diamonds. Some of them fell on Mollie's hair and she could feel the soft, cool petals of the butterfly flowers brushing her cheeks and hands.

"How lovely the good thoughts are!" Mollie exclaimed. "Why can't we see them in my world?"

"Dear child," the fairy queen answered, "they are always there and everywhere, but they dare not let themselves be seen because they are so fragile and the bad thoughts are always lying in wait to drive them away. Here in the place we call Over There, is the only spot where they can show their beauty, and even here sometimes the evil thoughts creep in and cause great sorrow. Take some of our beautiful thoughts back to the world when you go, Mollie, they will stay with you if you treat them kindly."

Then Mollie heard the sweetest music filling the air, and the good queen sung:

"Beautiful thoughts are flowers, dear,
To be tenderly nursed into bloom.
They are stars descended from Heaven,
To lighten the world of its gloom.

"Cherish the flowers and the stars, dear,
Nor let anger nor pride come between.
Let your kingdom be true thoughts and kindly,
And you their good fairy queen."

Suddenly the music ceased. "Fly, my children, fly," the fairy queen cried, "the evil thoughts are coming!"

Mollie looked around, but she could see nothing except the stars floating away to heaven, where they were lost in the blue, and the butterfly flowers fluttering about the queen and hovering close to her shimmering robes as she led them away from Over There into the nowhere. Some of the butterfly flowers were bewildered and fluttered back to their stems where they shivered and trembled in fear.

The light began to fade as if to hide them and Mollie, staring wide-eyed and trembling, saw what had happened. Out from the ground were crawling a horde of black worms that ate the roots of the plants until they fell to the ground and the beautiful butterfly flowers that had stayed, were crushed and broken. Mollie saw the evil thoughts crawling over the good ones, marring their beauty forever. She saw them going toward the trees in search of the stars, then it grew so dark that Mollie could see nothing more and she screamed and ran away.

When Mollie found herself again she was sitting beside the well she had dug behind the currant bushes with her back leaning against the pile of clay. She looked in the bottom of the well to find the star, but nothing was there except the hole. She heard her mother calling, "Mollie, child, where are you?"

This time she ran to meet her and flung herself in her arms.

"Oh, mother dear," she cried, so excited she could hardly speak. "I've been Over There where the Good Fairy and the beautiful thoughts stay. Mother, they are so lovely, but the bad thoughts"—Mollie stopped and shivered. "Mother," she went on very soberly, "the bad ones are ugly, crawling, black worms that eat up the butterfly flowers and stars—and—and, Oh, mother, I'll never have a wormy thought again!"

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR JULY.

New Work ....Hawkeye
Solutions.... ....Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished mathematician and naturalist, born at Lyon, January 20, 1775. The death of his father who fell under the guillotine in 1793, made a deep and melancholy impression upon him, and he sought for solace in the study of nature and antiquity. In 1805, after he had been engaged for some time as private mathematical tutor at Lyon, he was called to Paris, where he distinguished himself as an able teacher in the Polytechnic school, and began his career as an author, by an essay on the Mathematical Theory of Chances. In 1814 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1824 was appointed professor of experimental physics in the College de France. He died June 10, 1836. Scientific progress is largely indebted to him especially for his electro-dynamic theory and his original views of the identity of electricity and magnetism. His name is used to indicate the measurement of electricity at the present time.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X

1.—That by which we see.
3.—A vowel.
4.—A tavern for travelers.
5.—Frequently.
Centrals give the name of a former President of the United States.

HENRY.

3.—ARITMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the quadratic root of 33362176?

PERRY CROSS.

4.—DROP LETTERS.

My whole means put into a case; curtail, it means to cover or line; curtail, any thin covering for protection; behead, a plant bearing beautiful flowers; curtail, a single effort, as in a race; behead, to waste or wear away; behead, a word expressing the relation of nearness in place or time; curtail, an article.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us anything concerning a mountain known as "Adam's Peak"?

DODE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"She never found fault with you, never implied
Your wrong, by her right; and yet men at her side
Grew nobler, girls purer, as through the whole town
The children were gladder that pulled at her gown."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of August 18.

1.—Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz.
2.—23096.91+ miles. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Amiable, abbey, arm, A, who, Amasa, promise, Centrals—Abraham.
4.—"A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between cradle and the grave."
5.—Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, is situated on the south bank of the Tweed, and about three miles from the town of Melrose. Before it became the property of the poet in 1811, the grounds formed a small farm known as Cartley Hole. The new name was invented by Scott, who loved to thus connect himself with the days when the Melrose abbots passed over the fords of the Tweed. On this spot, a sloping bank overhanging the river, he built at first a small villa, now the western wing of the castle. Afterwards, as his fortune increased, he added the remaining portions of the building. The result has been aptly called a "romance in lime and stone."
6.—John G. Whittier wrote:
"And there he stands in memory to this day:
Erect, self-poised, a rugged face half seen
Against the background of unnatural dark,
A witness to the ages as they pass
That simple duty hath no place for fear."

Chat.

The solution sent by Roland Scott to his problem answered today is this: 25000 divided by 3.1416 equals 7957.72+, 7957.72 divided by 2 equals 3978.86; squared equals 15831326.8996 divided by 2 equals 7915663.4498 the sq. rt. of this equals 2813.47. 3978.86 minus 2813.47 equals 1165.39 the square of 1165.39 equals 1358133.8521 plus 7915663.4498 equals 9273797.3019. The sq. rt. of 9273797.3019 is 3045.29 divided by 2 equals 1522.64. The square of 1522.64 or ¼ of 9273797.3019 is 2318449.3254. 1582-1326.8996 minus 2318449.3254 equals 13512877.5742 the sq. rt. of this is 3675.98 multiplied by 2 equals 7351.96 multiplied by 3.1416 equals 23096.917536.

Pauline, Mrs. H. Larned and Milton had the 'Cademy all to themselves this morning.

Milton, your solution of the problem did not quite agree with that of the author, but your "poetry" was all right.

I'D LIKE TO

Meet those suffering with

CANCER

FACE TO FACE.

I'd convince them that my method of treating cancer and tumor by absorption (nature's way) far exceeds the old method of the knife and burning plasters. No pain or suffering as in the former method, but in its place soothing, balmy oils. Consult me in person or by mail before submitting to barbarous methods. Most cases are cured at home. My illustrated book sent free, giving hundreds of testimonials from the best people on earth.

Address Dr. BENJ. F. BYE, 301 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The above is the home office. All branches are closed.

JAPANESE ADVANCE

Against Kuropatkin's Position at Laio Yang.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—2:15 a. m.—After four weeks' interval the Japanese have resumed their advance against General Kuropatkin's positions. The opposing armies are in contact east and south of Liao Yang and fighting has been in progress since Wednesday. The advices at hand are too meager to enable the officials to form a correct opinion as to whether it will result in a general engagement, but the extent and character of the Japanese movement leads to that conclusion.

Since the rains ceased a week ago there have been continued intimations that General Kuropatkin was able to assume the offensive, but instead of that it was the Japanese who attacked the Russian commander's eastern and southern positions. A Japanese column, 30,000 strong, was reported on Tuesday to be marching up the right bank of the Lianke river, which would seem to indicate that three Japanese armies are cooperating in enveloping three sides of Liao Yang. From the meagre accounts received it appears that General Kuriko selected Tanziapudzy as the point for his attempt to drive the wedge into Kuropatkin's outer defenses at An Ping and Liandiansian, which are situated respectively 10 miles northwest and southwest of Tantziaputzy, the latter being on the Lianhe river eight miles above the confluence of the Taitse river, whence a mountain ridge runs westward. The fact that the Japanese are preparing pontoons at the Taitse river was noted in these dispatches several days ago. The capture of this bridge will be the first obstacle of the Japanese and doubtless will entail severe fighting in which the Japanese probably are counting on the superiority of their mountain guns. If they are successful the Russian position at An Ping and Liandiansian will become precarious.

The operation of An Ping is supported from Gutzsizy, three miles higher up the Lianhe river and along the Taitse river, as shown in the dispatch reporting that the Russian front south of the Taitse river was engaged and that General Kuroki was simultaneously moving on Liandiansian, along the high road, as reported from Liao Yang last night, and by the fact that another Japanese column is moving on Liandiansian along the south road from Siaolindzy, ten miles northeast of Hai Cheng. That General Kuropatkin had foreseen these various moves is shown by the manner in which the attack on Tanzapu was maintained by the repulse of the Japanese at Siolidzy.

The Baltic fleet, which sailed from Cronstadt last night on a ten days' trial cruise, consisted of twenty warships.

TO BE DISARMED.

The Askold and Grozovoi Will Remain at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Aug. 25.—An order was received at 9:30 o'clock last night from the Russian minister at Pekin that the cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi are to be disarmed. Yesterday was a day of considerable anxiety in official circles. First an order went forth that the vessels could remain four days longer. Then negotiations were begun for another four days. This request was eagerly and persistently pressed by the Russian minister at Pekin but it was absolutely refused by the Chinese government. Thereupon an order came to Shanghai to rush work on the vessel and go out to what seemed certain death next Sunday.

The abject distress of the Askold's crew when this news was received was pitable. From the first the officers and crew have urged disarmanent but the minister at Pekin would not consider the suggestion. The dock managers yesterday notified the Russian officials that the Askold's hull could not be repaired by Sunday. More telegraphing to Pekin followed and last night the welcome order to dismantle was received by the Russian admiral. Under the supervision of the customs authorities representing China, the Askold and Grozovoi will go out of commission before Sunday and as soon as they are patched up they will take their places alongside the gunboat Mandjur which was dismantled last March.

Emneror Nicholas sent a message to the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi, conrratulating them for saving the vessels and conveying words of hope. There is general satisfaction here over the outcome of the matter. It is understood that the Japanese fleet will remain until the Russian vessels are completely disarmed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—The announcement that the Askold and Grozovoi had been disarmed at Shanghai came as no surprise here since the responsible authorities decided a week ago, as stated in the Associated Press dispatches, to follow this course. Russia was only waiting for a definite agreement between China and Japan which would insure the protection of the ships against a repetition of the Ryeshitelni incident at Che Foo. After the flags of the Askold and Grozovoi had been hauled down their guns were dismantled.

SINKING OF DESTROYER

Occurred While Attempting to Clear Harbor of Mines.

Tokio, Aug. 26.—Five steamers and three torpedo boat destroyers emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday morning and began the work of clearing away floating mines. At twenty minutes past six in the evening a two-funneled torpedo boat destroyer struck a mine two miles off Liaoti promontory and sank immediately. Five minutes later a second destroyer with four funnels ran against another floating mine, which exploded. This second vessel was at once surrounded by other Russian ships and towed into Port Arthur, the entire flotilla accompanying her. These occurrences were seen from various Japanese watch towers. The Japanese cruiser Hashidate also witnessed the explosions. The action of the Russians in attempting to clear the channel of mines indicates the intention of the fleet to again sally from Port Arthur.

To Join Baltic Squadron.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.—The Russian Navigation company's steamers Yenona and Meteor, laden with coal, supplies and fresh water, traversed the bosporus yesterday. They are said to be on the way to join the Baltic squadron.

ASKOLD BADLY DAMAGED

Injuries Received in Fight Are Irreparable.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—The Russ today declares it is in a position to state authoritatively that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that Italy has suggested to France an offer of her good offices on behalf of Russia.

An inspection of the cruiser Askold proves, according to the Russ, that the damage is irreparable and she is forced to disarm, thus closing one phase of the incident. Protection of the cruiser now devolves upon China and, incidentally upon the neutral powers having warships at Shanghai.

LIAO YANG FIGHT.

Kuropatin Reports Results of Friday's Engagement.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—Russian casualties are placed at over a thousand in the report of General Kuropatkin, relative to the fighting around Liao Yang yesterday. The Japanese also sustained serious losses while twenty-four of their guns are reported to have been put out of action. General Kuropatkin reports that the fighting of August 26 was in all parts of the theatre of operations, the heaviest being east and southeast of Liao Yang in the vicinity of the Lan river and at Liandiansian.

Liao Yang, Aug. 27.—General Kuroki has joined forces with General Oku in an attempt to cut the Russian line east of Liao Yang. The battle of August 25 raged along the eastern front. A strong Japanese force attacked the Russian positions at Miao Pass, 11 miles east of Anshanshan. Nine batteries of six guns each bombarded the Russian outposts. At this point the combat repeatedly developed into hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians stubbornly held the outposts the whole day, falling back on their main position at night. The chief artillery engagement was in front of Liandiansian, the Japanese concentrating the fire of ten batteries and simultaneously advancing on Torintapu, four miles southwest of Liandiansian, but they were arrested by Cossacks who were afterwards reinforced by infantry and artillery. The Japanese resumed the bombardment early August 26, devoting most of their attention to Liandiansian. The Russian field guns were very effective. They dismantled thirty-two Japanese guns, mostly mountain pieces. The casualties have not been ascertained.

Liao Yang, Aug. 29.—6 p. m.—The Japanese artillery resumed the battle at 6 o'clock this morning, the point of pressure again being the Russian south front.

The Japanese infantry is now advancing to attack, the regiments deployed in open order.

The Russian army has effected its retirement with transport and artillery, on Liao Yang, and is now in position awaiting the advancing Japanese. The progress of the latter has been rapid and determined, sparing of no sacrifice.

In the attack on the Siolindzy position, one Japanese battalion lost all its officers.

The retirement of the Russian transport of four corps yesterday evening across the plain while the artillery and troops in the rear held off the Japanese afforded a magnificent spectacle. Along the lines there was an incessant roar of batteries the Russians working their guns with great coolness and not retiring until their transport was in safety. General Rontkowsky was among the killed.

Hsiaotun (eleven miles east of Liao Yang), Aug. 29.—The Russian army from An Ping this afternoon debouched upon the Liao Yang plain, after fighting a rear guard action for nearly ten miles from An Ping, bringing its wounded and burying its dead on the way. Six guns are reported to have been lost, but a number of Japanese were captured showing signs of great fatigue and hardships. The enormous army, the last of which passed out on the Lan valley at 5 o'clock this afternoon, seems to fill the entire plain from the foothills to the ancient wall, and is disposed in an orderly manner through the vast fields of Chinese corn, the soldiers singing as they went into camp, despite their unbroken series of reverses, while the baggage and transport trains caught in the muddy rivulets, attracted the cheery assistance of everybody. Nothing apparently affects the heartiness of the men in the ranks. The line of wounded men which reached the great east gate this evening, passed silently through the streets, as deserted as the aisles of the catacombs. The litter bearers, with their solitry lanterns, presented an impressive spectacle, awing the Chinese, who today for the first time realize the imminence of a battle.

SOME SEVERE FIGHTING

The Japanese Attack With Fanatical Bravery.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—12:50 p. m.—General Kuropatkin, since yesterday morning, has been drawing in all his forces from his eastern and southern fronts toward Liao Yang. An Ping, Tsegow, Liandiansian and Anshanshan, constituting the main positions of the outer defense line of Liao Yang, have been abandoned. The heaviest fighting occurred on the extreme left where the Japanese advanced to the assault again and again with bayonets. The positions at Tsegow and Anping were held by the Tenth European corps. The attacks were delivered with fanatical bravery. The Russians lost a large proportion of officers, ten guns and from 1,500 to 2,000 men, but the Russians had been generally successful in beating off the asasults all along the long line, and the Russians declare that the order to retire came as a surprise just when they were expecting orders for a general advance. This is considered to be proof that General Kuropatkin, finding his main positions menaced on the flank and anticipating difficulties in withdrawing owing to the condition of the roads which have suddenly been transformed into mud bogs by the rain considered that a retreat was imperative. The retirement from the east front was greatly impeded by the conversion of the Lan river into a mountain torrent, and this probably also accounts for the failure of the Japanese to follow up the retiring Russians.

The Japanese columns marching up the Liao river and threatening General Kuropatkin from the west is regarded as being extremely dangerous, and General Kuroki's extreme right seems also to be working around General Herschelmann's position at Anping and to be moving toward Mukden. The strength of the enveloping Japanese armies may be judged from the fact that General Oku alone, who is coming up from the south, is officially reported to have 75,000 men. Whether General Kuropatkin intends to accept battle at Liao Yang may not be known positively for several days, but the belief several times indicated in these dispatches prevails here that he will withdraw northward, having found that he is not strong enough to cope with the Japanese and realizing that Liao Yang is made no longer tenable on account of the Japanese threats at his west rear. His retirement andonotedly will cause keen public disappointment, as it was generally believed that he at least had sufficient reinforcements to accept a decisive engagement, and by the military critics his retreat is interpreted to mean a great prolongation of the war.

The Tokio report that General Kuroki had succeeded in cutting the railroad south of Mukden is not confirmed by the telegraph department where it is said that no reports have been received of an interruption of communications. Of course it is realized here that if the railroad north of Liao Yang is cut the position of the Russians would be rendered serious if not desperate, as it would probably compel General Kuropatkin to accept an engagement against his will.

The rain which has again been falling in Manchuria will probably serve the Russians much more than the Japanese, as their retirement, as soon as they reach the railroad, will not be impeded, whereas it is likely to almost completely stop the Japanese forward movement.

Did Clever Flanking.

Mukden, Aug. 29.—In the fighting of August 26, the 139th Saraisk regiment, with a battery, executed a particularly successful flanking movement on the Japanese extreme right. The Russians, unperceived, got in the rear of the Japanese, whole columns of whom were mowed down before they were able to extricate themselves. Eyewitnessee agree in admiring the fanatical bravery of the Japanese. Many of the wounded committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Russians.

GIVEN BREATHING SPELL

Tired Soldiers Allowed a Rest at Port Arthur.

Tokio, Aug. 27.—8 p. m.—No tidings of a definite character from Port Arthur or Liao Yang have reached the public today. It is understood that a lull followed the desperate fighting of the earlier half of the week at Port Arthur. The lull was for the purpose of allowing the tired men to rest, arranging certain things in the plan of attack and for completing preparations for pressing the attack home heavier. The Japanese guns continue to shell the defenses of the fortresses, but the majority of the forces are not engaged. Port Arthur is proving harder to reduce and capture than the general public of Japan expected. The public, which has been confidently awaiting the fall of the fortress daily for the past month, is disappointed at the delay. Much regret is expressed at the heavy losses, but the nation is unwavering in its grim determination to hammer and harass Port Arthur until it falls, and is prepared to pay the cost, however heavy it may be.

Death of Routkovsky Confirmed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—An official despatch from Liao Yang, dated yesterday to the general staff, reporting the continued Japanese advance on Sunday, confirms the report that General Routkovsky was killed during the rear guard engagements and adds that Colonel Von Raaben was also killed. The total of the Russian losses on Sunday is not known, but 400 wounded have passed through the first aid stations. The losses of the Japanese were considerable.

Russians Abandon Stores.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to a news agency from Tokio under today's date in reporting the Japanese occupation of An Ping and Tanghoyen, says:

"On the Japanese advancing to attack An Ping the Russians evacuated the place, abandoning large quantities of stores.

FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR

What Japs Won In Their Fierce Engagements There.

Che Foo, Aug. 27.—The latest reports received from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Japanese in their attack during the night of August 22, captured Poyodo, a fort midway between Takushan and the eastern defenses, and reduced another fort immediately east of the railway. Poyodo mounted only two small guns when the Russians were in possession of it. The assault was preceded by heavy artillery fire from Tukushan, where the Japanese have big naval guns. The Russians lost considerably before they were compelled to retire. The fort was not occupied by the Japanese, as it is behind a moat, which the Japanese in no instance have been able to cross.

Recent arrivals here who were in Port Arthur as late as August 24, believe that the Russians' resistance will prove successful for some time yet. They explain that the Japanese are unable to occupy Etseshan fort. The Japanese fainted constantly in attempting to do so, and in the meanwhile, by tremendous labor, raised the summit of a smaller hill behind it to the level of Etseshan hill by means of sand bags, and there they mounted guns which assisted materially in the reduction of the fort east of the railway. This fort is the northernmost of the eastern defenses, and with other positions reduced or occupied renders the Japanese position in the vicinity of the railroad threatening to the Russian hopes.

It is obvious that the Japanese expect to enter Port Arthur from the north. Confirmation has been obtained of the announcement made in these dispatches August 18, to the effect that the Japanese drove the Russians from their positions at Louisa Bay and Pigeon Bay, the Japanese vanguard, numbering 500 to 600 men, penetrating into the fort situated on the highest hill of the Liaoti mountain, the southernmost mountain of the Kwang-Tung peninsula, incidentally capturing an incompleted battery on the west shore of the Liaoti promontory, and then retired. The Japanese fleet during the attack made a demonstration against the main Liaoti fort. It is also confirmed the Japanese silenced a small fort near Golden Hill.

The Japanese line on the west is approximately, according to the advices received here, three and a half miles from the European or New Town, where there has been no conflagration, although numerous individual fires have occurred there. When the last arrivals left Port Arthur there was little firing.

The Sebastopol Lost.

London, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Tokio to the Japanese legation says the Russian battleship Sebastopol was tomparding the Japanese land position yesterday from outside the harbor at Port Arthur when she struck a mine. Beside a list to starboard, the battleship's bows were submerged.

Two Boats Lost.

Tokio, Aug. 25.—Two Russian torpedo boat destroyers struck mines at the entrance of Port Arthur last evening. The larger one of the destroyers, a four funneled one, was sunk. The names of the vessels and the number of lives lost are unknown.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

GENERAL JAPANESE ADVANCE IS MADE

Desperate Attack Against Russians at Liao Yang.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

The heaviest battle of the war is raging today around Liao Yang. Following the rear guard action which Kuropatkin has fought from An Ping and An Shan Shan, he has either elected or been forced to give battle, and is meeting the attack of the combined armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku. Dispatches from the battlefield show that at dawn today the Japanese opened a terrific artillery fire, directed mainly against the Russian center and right. After four hours of galling shrapnel fire the cannonading slackened and at 9 o'clock the Japanese general advance began. An Associated Press dispatch sent from Liao Yang at 6:49 this evening shows that the battle was increasing in intensity, the Japanese pressing forward until at one point their advance developed into a hand-to-hand fight, the Russians repelling them with the bayonet.

BULLETIN.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30.—6:49 p. m.—The battle is growing in intensity. The Japanese fire is chiefly directed on the Russian southern contingent. The Japanese advance was pressed with such vigor that it developed into hand to hand fighting, the Twenty-Third regiment repelling an attack at the point of the bayonet. One Japanese battery was dismantled.

Wounded men have been pouring into Liao Yang since 8 o'clock this morning, mostly hurt by shrapnel shells and some by rifle bullets. The heights of Maetung, near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30.—10 a. m.—From 5 o'clock this morning up to 9 o'clock there has been an incessant shower of sharpnel. The heaviest cannonading is coming from the southeast where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns. Deadly shells are bursting everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage on the mountain sides. The Japanese are searching the whole countryside with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they mass a hail of shell from all their guns. They then pass to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading. Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line. At this hour, 10 a. m., the Japanese artillery fire has somewhat slackened, but their infantry are steadily pushing forward. The Russians have been holding their ground gallantly, and their losses are small considering the terrible nature of the Japanese fire.

BELIEVE IN KUROPATKIN.

Russians Think He Will Defeat Japs in Battle Now Waging.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—2:32 p. m.—The long expected battle at Liao Yang has begun and the two armies are now fighting what probably will prove to be the decisive battle of the campaign. The Japanese armies are attacking General Kuropatkin's forces upon his chosen ground and his friends and admirers here are confident that, having accepted a general engagement, he will defeat the Japanese.

In a brief telegram received this morning Kuropatkin says that the general advance of the Japanese began yesterday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the main lines. The heaviest fighting was taking place when his despatch was sent from a point ten miles southeast of Liao Yang, where the Japanese seemed to be concentrating for their main blow. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery. The Japanese selected the mikado's birthday for the decisive battle and it will not be surprising if today is also signalized by a grand assault on Port Arthur.

The Russian forces are disposed at Liao Yang to meet the onslaught of the three Japanese armies described in these despatches yesterday. The telegram from Kuropatkin which gives this information together with the details of the retirement of the Russian troops upon Liao Yang have not been given out for strategic reasons. The combined armies of Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nudzu probably exceed 200,000 men. Their forces are considerably superior in numbers to General Kuropatkin's, but the Russian commander-in-chief probably relies upon the strength and character of his position to overcome the disparity in numbers.

The war office is waiting with breathless anxiety for news of the progress and issue of battle on which so much depends.

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY

His Army Celebrating With What May Prove Memorable Fight.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30.—3 a. m.—Today is the anniversary of the birth of the Japanese emperor, and the Russian army expects a general advance upon its positions around Liao Yang. Everybody is keyed up for the long awaited moment, and the soldiers face today's probable events with confidence. From early morning until noon yesterday in Liao Yang could be heard the dull rumble of distant guns. Then a lull of four hours ensued, when suddenly firing reopened to the southwest heavier and nearer than before, and continued with but little intermission until darkness fell.

Every man is tonight sleeping at his post and dawn may bring a day memorable in history.

WORD FROM SAKHAROFF

Russian Losses Heavy Where Japs Make Main Attack.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated from Liao Yang at 10 a. m. today, says:

"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian center and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

"The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night. A hot fire was opened at 5 a. m., and by 9 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions."

KILLED OR WOUNDED 20

And Then Shrapnel Shell Tore the Captain's Body to Pieces.

Chefoo, Aug. 30.—8 p. m.—The last issue received here of the Novi Krai, the official organ at Port Arthur, contains an article warmly praising the conduct of Captain Lebedieff, commanding the marines at Zaredoutni, who stood on top of a wall, revolver in one hand, and his sword in the other, and killed or wounded twenty odd Japanese, who, mounting on the shoulders of their comrades, attempted to scale the wall. When the Japanese were repulsed Captain Lebedieff sat down and was wiping the perspiration from his face when a shrapnel shell tore his body to pieces.

Lost 2,000 at An Ping.

Tokio, Aug. 30.—The Japanese lost 2,000 men killed or wounded at the battle of An Ping. The Russian losses have not been estimated, but are said to have been heavy. The Japanese captured eight guns at An Ping and eight at Anshanshan.

Report of Explosion Untrue.

Reval, Russia, Aug. 30.—The report that a gun on board the battleship Souveroff had exploded is untrue. The war ship successfully went through her firing trials and sailed last night with the Baltic squadron for Libau.

Deciding Battle in Progress.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Col. Gaedke, correspondent of the Tageblatt at Liao Yang, telegraphed to his paper at noon today, as follows:

"The deciding battle has been in progress since early dawn. The Russian positions are on the heights surrounding Liao Yang, making a semicircle of about eight and a half miles from the railroad to the upper Taitse river, and averaging about 4 1-3 miles from the city.

"A magnificent artillery duel is in progress."

Will Extend Many Days.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The latest reports received by the war office indicate that the battle of Liao Yang will probably extend for several days. The Japanese are directing their energies to bombarding segments of the circle of defensive positions occupied by the Russians. The latter already have suffered heavily from the hail of shells.

Advancing North

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Gen. Sakharoff reports that a large Japanese force is advancing northward along the Taitse river valley, west of the railroad.

The Russian cavalry which prevented the turning of the Russian right flank Sunday, had to operate amongst the fields of Chinese corn, which was above the heads of the riders. The report from Gen. Sakharoff also announces an engagement between a Russian force and 150 Chinese bandits, of whom about 50 were killed.

Attacks Were Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—4:53 p. m.—General Stoessel's report says that the Japanese attacks were repulsed till August 23, with heavy loss to the attackers. He gives no details of the positions held or of the Russian losses in men, but says the officers suffered severely, especially the younger ones. Some of the larger Russian guns were placed out of action by the Japanese batteries, and were replaced by field pieces. The general describes the stench from the dead bodies between the lines as being horrible. He reports that the morale of the garrison is excellent.

PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED

Thinks Maneuvers at Bull Run Will Be Good Thing.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 30.—Having completed his letter of acceptance, except for the final reading, President Roosevelt and Secretary Loeb today spent several hours in attending to some important departmental business which had been forwarded here from Washington.

The President is greatly interested in the army maneuvers which are to be executed on the battlefield of Bull Run, believing they will be of practical value in elevating the morale and discipline of the troops engaged. An invitation was extended to him to be present at the maneuvers, and one of the Texas regiments insisted that he should be its guest at the encampment, but the President was obliged to decline all invitations. He will receive from time to time reports of the engagements, so that he may be aware of the practical efficiency of the forces participating.

HUNDRED PEOPLE PERISH

City of Binang, Island of Luzon, Destroyed by Fire.

Manila, Aug. 30.—The city of Binang, in Laguna province, island of Luzon, has been destroyed by fire. One hundred persons perished in the flames and five thousand were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The government is furnishing shelter and food to the people made destitute by the fire. According to the census of 1896, Binang had a population of 7,858.

CLOUDBURST IN MONTANA

Northern Pacific Railway Tracks Are Washed Out.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 30.—A cloudburst in Silver Bow canon has wrought havoc with the Northern Pacific tracks two miles east of Durant. Wrecking crews are now at work clearing away a mass of rock that was thrown on the tracks.

The road bed was washed out and traffic was delayed several hours. The bridges were swept away. It will require several hours to repair the damage.

A RAISIN TRUST.

New York, Aug. 25.—It was learned in the wholesale grocery market today that a combination of all the leading raisin-seeding concerns on the Pacific coast had been formed to control the output and regulate prices, and that as preliminary the new trust had bought from the Raisin Growers' Association the entire carryover of last year's crop, amounting to 1,200 carloads.

The combination is to be known as the Consolidated Raisin company and it has a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Some of the firms which have gone into the combination are the Griffen & Skelly company, the J. K. Ormsby company, the Phoenix Raisin-seeding Packing company, Guggenheimer & Co., Rosenberg & Co., the Fresno Home Packing company, Madison & Bonner, the Pavlin Packing company, the J. B. Inderreiden company and Castle Bros.

The directors are H. Gartenlah, William Griffen, Warren Gregory, A. B. E. Rosenberg and D. L. Guggenheimer.

BANDITS IN LEYTE.

Manila, Aug. 25.—A detail of native constabulary has been ambushed on the Island of Leyte by a superior force of bandits. Captain H. Barrett, of the constabulary was killed in the fighting.

There has been trouble in the Province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao, where bandits have looted several towns. The native authorities were defied and Pablo Mercado and his family were kidnaped. Mercado was accused of being too friendly with the Americans. Three Chinese stores were burned. Four natives were murdered, the rest of them being buried alive.

Col. Harbord, of the constabulary, is now on the trail of the bandits.

Lieutenant Thornton, of the constabulary, has met death by drowning near Dagupan, Island of Luzon.

Treasurer Must Show Why.

Washington, Aug. 30.—In the supreme court of the District of Columbia yesterday Justice Stafford issued an order directing Thomas E. Waggaman, treasurer of the Catholic University, against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been filed, to show cause by September 1 why he should not be removed as trustee for certain parties to whom he gave notes for certain moneys invested.

FAIRBANKS' SPEECH.

Tells Story of Prosperity and Hard Times.

White River Junction, Vt., Aug. 29.—The Republican candidate for vice president, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, delivered his first formal speech of the campaign here this afternoon. Large numbers of people from all parts of Windsor county and from Western New Hampshire were present. The demonstration was arranged particularly as a welcome from the people of Windsor county, to the Indiana senator, whose father was born within its limits.

Chairman Alfred E. Watson, of the state committee, and Lieutenant Governor Z. S. Stanton, at the head of a delegation, representing all parts of the state, met Senator Fairbanks as he alighted from the train and welcomed him to the state.

After a luncheon in the state building the party was driven to the high school grounds where hundreds of persons had assembled.

At the conclusion of a brief address by Senator Proctor, the candidate for vice president was presented. He was given an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. Fairbanks spoke in part as follows:

"One of the uppermost questions is, does the administration of President Roosevelt merit a vote of confidence? This question confronts us at the very threshold of the debate.

"Let us see what Republican administration and Republican policies have accomplished. We may compare Democratic and Republican administrations with profit. Fortunately we have before us the records of both parties during the last twelve years. Twelve years ago the country was in enjoyment of an unusual degree of prosperity. The farmer received remunerative prices for the products of the farm. Benjamin Harrison was then President—one of the ablest men who has held the chief executive office. The public business was well transacted. The McKinley tariff law was in full operation. In the face of all this, the Democratic party denounced 'Republican prosperity as a fraud and robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few.' It was declared to be unconstitutional and the repeal of the McKinley law was demanded. The people in an unguarded moment in the exercise of their sovereign rights, voted out of power the Republican administration and expressed their judgment in favor of a repeal of the McKinley law, Democratic promise was accepted in place of Republican fulfillment.

"After the election General Harrison, in submitting his annual message to congress, directed attention to the prevailing prosperity throughout the country.

"The defeat of the Republican party and the consequent change in the economic policy of the government, started a sharp reaction in the industrial world. It is impossible to overthrow great economic policies without changing industrial and commercial conditions. It could not be done in 1892 and it cannot be successfully accomplished today. The four years succeeding General Harrison's defeat will not be soon forgotten. They stand in sharp contrast with the years of Republican administration, both before and after. They were four years of arrested development, of panic and distress without a parallel in American history. Field, factory and mine suffered alike. Vast armies of unemployed marched through the country, hopelessly seeking for an opportunity to work, regardless alike of either the number of hours or the rate of wages.

"In 1896 the American people resolved to return to Republican administration and to Republican policies. We came into power, pledged to overthrow the Democratic tariff law and to enact in lieu of it a genuine protective measure. President McKinley, realizing full well the public needs, convened congress as speedily as possible after his inauguration, to carry out our pledge. Months were spent in an exhaustive consideration of the entire subject and in due time we put upon the statute books the Dingley law. The Republican administration and this measure gave confidence to the country. Fires were started in the great industrial centers. A profitable market was created for the products of the farms of Vermont, New Hampshire and elsewhere. Prosperity returned and spread her blessings among all sections and all peoples within the ample limits of the republic.

"Three years ago our great and beloved leader in the national contests of 1896 and 1900 fell at his post of duty. His successor has since then administered our national affairs with conspicuous ability. He has been an earnest student of the country's needs. He has been conscientious and untiring in the discharge of his great responsibilities. He has been inspired by but one purpose, and that has been to do well the work committed to his hands. Judged by any test we may apply, the administration of President Roosevelt has been eminently successful."

LEITER HAD HARD FIGHT

Opened His Mines in Defiance of Armed Strikers.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Within a period of four weeks, Joseph Leiter, millionaire, and a member of one of the oldest and best known families in Chicago, has succeeded in opening up and operating his mines at Zeigler, Ill., night and day with a full complement of men and the usual output in defiance of an armed body of 400 strikers.

To accomplish this result Mr. Leiter has given much of his time to the little mining town. In navy blue shirt and overalls, in strange contrast to the conventional dress which he wears at home, Mr. Leiter personally patrolled the plant

JOSEPH LEITER.

and directed the defenses against possible attacks from striking miners who were camped in tents outside the town.

For weeks the town was in a state of siege and the little garrison of deputy United States marshals and non-union employes that Mr. Leiter had taken into the town knew not what moment, day or night, some organized attack might be made upon their defenses.

"I was determined that I would not permit my employes nor the labor union to dictate to me how I should run my plant," Mr. Leiter said on his return to Chicago. "It has been a hard fight, but so far as we are concerned there is no strike. The mines are running in good shape now and I don't believe, with the precautions we have taken that the strikers would dare molest my men."

$50,000 Loss by Fire.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—An estimated loss of $50,000 resulted yesterday from a fire in the warehouse of the Hussy-Bynns Shovel Works at Charleroi. By hard work the main plant was saved.

RHEUMATISM ABSORBED

Cases which medicines only aggravated have readily succumbed to this the modern treatment. The poisons in the blood are absorbed through the pores of the skin. It is

NATURE'S WAY

Our generous offer below enables you to test all our claims first and pay afterward only, if cured.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS

have cured one hundred thousand people of Rheumatism; why not you?

NATURE'S WAY.
From these arteries and veins the poisons are absorbed.

Nature strives to protect and prolong life by expelling poisonous acids from the blood through the pores of the skin. Nature's way is always the best and safest. The direct causes of Rheumatism are: an excess of uric acid, or lactic acid in the blood; defective digestion; imperfect excretion of waste products from the system; chronic constipation, which allows the mucous membrane of the intestines to absorb and send into the blood poisonous acids from refuse matter retained in the bowels. A germ or poison of malaria is also a possible cause. Magic Foot Drafts absorb all these poisons rapidly and quickly, so that relief is almost instantly felt. The centre of the sole of the foot is a nerve centre, every drop of blood in the body passes through the feet in a continuous stream and is gradually relieved of its load of poisonous acids by Magic Foot Drafts, a soothing, yet powerful absorbent and antiseptic Draft. They reach from this one delicate point, through the blood, all parts of the body, absorbing from the system the poisons that Rheumatism feeds upon.

If you have the slightest symptom or touch of this torturing disease, or have ever had, do not wait. Write to-day.

Why Suffer? Read our Generous Offer, Send No Money.

We will, upon receipt of coupon below, send you a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, wear them six days and if benefitted, send us ONE DOLLAR (many cases have been cured with one pair), but if you are not cured or greatly helped, send us nothing. We trust entirely to your gratitude and honesty to be fair with us and pay only when satisfied.

Nine Out of Every Ten Cases Cured

The records show this to be the results from using Magic Foot Drafts and you can test this wonderful remedy FREE; can you ask for more?

"My rheumatism is all gone and I attribute it to the Foot Drafts. I have sent you several customers who have used the Foot Drafts and they are well to-day. My case has been bad for about twenty or thirty years and I am now well."
MRS. Z H. PALMER, Pittsburg, Pa.

We have thousands of these letters. Write us for handsome Booklet containing some of these and full description of Magic Foot Drafts, the remedy that has cured more Rheumatism than all others.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS COMPANY

94 Foot Drafts Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

THIS COUPON MUST COME WITH YOUR REQUEST. CUT IT OUT AND MAIL TODAY.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO.,
94 Foot Draft Bldg., Jackson, Michigan.

GENTLEMEN:—I have never used Magic Foot Drafts but will give them a fair trial. You may send me, all charges prepaid, on approval, one pair and if I am satisfied after using, that they have helped me, I agree to send you **one dollar.** Otherwise they are to be absolutely free to me. By doing this, I assume no obligations whatever, other than to try them, and, if in my opinion, they have helped me, to pay you the **one dollar** and continue the treatment.

Name .....

Town ..... P. O. ..... State .....

The Union Bank of Jackson, Michigan, endorse us fully. 6

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Packers Refuse to Meet the Strikers in Conference.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Application was made to the packers by the stockyard strikers today for a conference, the purpose being to bring about peace in the industrial conflict waging at Packingtown. The conference was refused by the packers.

The application came in the form of a communication from the Allied Trades council and was signed by President Matthew Carr, of the allied trades. The request was sent immediately after the close of a joint meeting of the national executive board of Butcher Workmen and the Allied Trades conference board and was addressed to J. Ogden Armour and his associates.

Mr. Armour, upon receipt of the communication, at once called the heads of the other big packing plants into session. When the meeting of the packers ended a communication was addressed to President Donnelly and his associates, declining the conference the strikers had asked for. The reason given was that no good could come from such a conference.

There was this morning no indication of the immediate realization of the break in the ranks of the strikers anticipated by the packers. Early trains arriving at the stock yards were thronged, about 13,000 men and women being taken in. The crowd, however, proved to be the usual throng of strike breakers, and there was no suggestion of disorder. Desertions from the ranks of the strikers were no greater than usual on Monday. They approximated about one hundred. The failure of the anticipated stampede to materialize proved a disappointment to the packers.

The peace proposition was discussed by the allied trades council, but on account of the complicated nature of the proposition the council adjourned without taking action. The labor representatives will meet the aldermanic mediation committee today, and the peace propositions will be taken up again tomorrow.

The executive board of the Amalgamated Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union adjourned after a short session, and the members went to confer with the allied trades council. It was admitted that a proposition for settling the strike had been arranged, and would be presented to the council for action, but the details were withheld.

With the strike relief funds depleted and crowds of hungry men vainly scrambling for food at the commissary stores, it taxed the labor leaders to find a way to prevent a stampede from the union ranks today. "Wait until tomorrow and we shall present to the packers a peace proposal which they cannot decline to accept," they told the men. "There is nothing left for the men, but unconditional surrender," said a packer. "The leaders should not hesitate in calling the strike off so that the men who are anxious to do so could find work. Many of them will be re-hired in packingtown, but there are thousands who must look elsewhere for employment and they should be released so they can begin their hunt for work outside the stockyards. It does not make any difference what peace proposal the strikers have to submit, we shall not deal with the unions. The only terms of surrender we shall consider will be the return of the men as individuals."

Representatives of the packers held a long secret meeting this forenoon. They decline to make any statement concerning its purpose beyond denying that any communication had been received from the strike leaders.

A development of the day was the walking out of 200 employes at a plant of the American Can company, they being ordered to quit because the company was furnishing cans to the packers. Investigations are making at the other Chicago factories of the company, and the leaders say, if the company is supplying cans to the packers, in violation of their agreement to not do so during the continu

HEAD THE LIST.

Manufactures Nearly Half Total of Domestic Exports.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Manufactures formed nearly one-half of the exports from the United States in the month of July. Speaking with statistical accuracy, they formed 48.27 per cent of the total domestic exports. For the first time in the history of the United States manufactures are exceeding agricultural products in the exportation of domestic products. Figures just issued by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show that in the month of July manufactures exported amounted to nearly 42 millions, against 37½ millions of agricultural products. In former years agricultural products have greatly exceeded manufactures in the exports of the country, and it is only in recent months that manufactures have equaled or exceeded agricultural products in the export statements.

Even in the seven months ending with July, 1904, agricultural products exceed manufactures by nearly 100 million dollars, but in the month of May, 1904, manufactures for the first time in the history of the country exceeded agricultural products in the statement of domestic exports, and this was again the case in June and in July. In the month of May, 1904, exports of manufactures exceeded agricultural products by about one million dollars; in June the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was over four million dollars; and in July the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was nearly nine million dollars. In the three months of May, June and July, 1904, the total value of agricultural products exported was $106,503,133, while the total value of manufactures exported in the same period was $120,789,769.

That there is a marked growth in the exportation of manufactures is shown by a comparison of the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years. The total value of manufactures exported in the seven months ending with July, 1904, is $285,495,728, or an average of more than 40 million dollars per month. In the seven months ending with July, 1903, the total was $244,607,852, an average of 35 millions per month. At this rate of increase the exports of manufactures during the calendar year 1904 would exceed those of 1903 by about 60 million dollars, and bring the grand total for the year far in excess of any preceding year.

While it is true, as above stated, that the exports of manufactures in the months of May, June and July have exceeded the exports of agricultural products, it should not be understood that the total manufactures exported during the entire year will exceed the total value of agricultural products exported. It is quite apparent, however, that the proportion which manufactures form of the total exports is steadily increasing and that the proportion which agricultural products form of the total exports is steadily decreasing.

In the fiscal year just ended agricultural products formed a smaller percentage of the total exports than ever before, falling for the first time below 60 per cent. In 1880 agricultural products formed 83 per cent of the total exports; in 1890, 74 per cent, and in 1904, 65.4 per cent. Manufactures in 1880 formed 12.4 per cent of the total exports; in 1890, 17.8 per cent, and in 1904, 31.52 per cent. The total value of agricultural products exported in 1880 was $86 million dollars; in 189, 630 millions, and in 1904, 853 millions, an increase in 1904 of 25 per cent over 1880. Manufactures exported in 1880 amounted to 103 millions; in 1890, 151 millions, and in 1904, 452 millions, an increase in 1904 of 340 per cent over 1880.

ADMIRAL WATSON.

His Retirement Is a Loss to the American Navy.

Washington, Aug. 24.—With the retirement today of Rear Admiral John C. Watson the navy loses one of its ablest and most honorable and useful officers. His career, from the date of his graduation from the naval academy in 1860, has been full of honors and credit, and few officers of the navy have seen more active service.

Admiral Watson belongs to a family that has distinguished itself in peace and war since the early days of the American republic. He was born in Frankfort, Ky., August 24, 1842. His father, Edward Howe Watson, was a skilful physician of the old school, and his mother, Sarah Lee Crittenden, was the youngest daughter of John Jordan Crittenden, the famius Kentucky statesman, rival of Henry Clay, governor at one time of Kentucky and attorney general in William Henry Harrison's cabinet.

Admiral Watson entered the naval academy in 1856 and graduated four years later, standing high in his class. He was immediately assigned to the rank of midshipman, and August 15, 1860, joined the Susquehanna in that capacity for a cruise to Europe. While he was abroad the civil war broke out, and he returned at once to take part in it.

He was commisioned a lieutenant in 1862, and in January, 1864, he was made flag lieutenant to Farragut. He was at the battles of New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. In a letter to his son, Loyal, during the war, Admiral Farragut tells him of young Watson's volunteering to slip off and blow up a blockade runner. Among oth r things, he says:

"It was an anxious night for me, as I am about as fond of Watson as I am of your own dear self."

It was then Admiral Watson, then a young lieutenant, who lashed Farragut to the rigging during the battle of Mobile Bay. The powerful confederate iron-clad Tennessee attacked the Hartford fiercely. Farragut took up his position in the port mizzen rigging, the better to observe the fight and to direct and cheer his men. Lieut. Watson, seeing the great danger to which the intrepid admiral was exposing himself, procured a rope and lashed him in his place.

The relations which existed between Admiral Farragut and his flag lieutenant were of the most affectionate description. In his official report of the Mobile battle, Farragut showed what he thought of young Watson.

"Lieut. Watson," he wrote, "has been brought to your attention in former times. He was on the poop, attending to the signals and performing his duty as might be expected, thoroughly."

During the war with Spain, it was Admiral Watson, then a commodore, who was ordered to sea with a squadron to destroy Admiral Camara's fleet, which was believed to be preparing to return to Spain from the Suez canal. During the latter period of the war he distinguished himself with the squadron in West Indian waters. Lately, Admiral Watson has been in special duty abroad to report what is being done for the betterment of the enlisted personnel of foreign navies.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The annual report of Pension Commissioner Ware, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, was made public yesterday by the acting secretary of the interior. The report shows that during the year the cost of maintaining the pension system of the government has been $144,712,787. The appropriation for this purpose was $146,219,296, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,706,508. During the year 47,374 persons were added to the pension rolls, 1326 by special act of congress and the balance by the pension bureau. During the same period 49,157 pensioners were dropped from the rolls. Of these death claimed 43,820, of whom 31,728 were soldiers, 30,071 being volunteers of the civil war. The total number of pensioners on the rolls as covered by the report is 720,315 soldiers, 273,841 widows and dependents, and 606 army nurses.

The report refers to the order issued by the commissioner March 15 last, in which age is made an evidence of disability and says that in three and a half months of its operation only 8 per cent, or 28,806 out of the 375,000 pensioners, have asked for increase under its terms. The report says the order introduces no new principle, and "is in the direct line of economy, as it certainly is in the line of precedent." Less than 6 per cent of the appropriation of $1,500,000 was used to pay claimants under the order, the balance being turned back into the treasury.

Make Work at Homestead.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—Notices were posted in the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel company today announcing that on Sunday night the 33-inch, 119-inch and converting mills would go on double turn. This will leave only the 84-inch mill idle in the entire plant. The resumption will give 650 additional men employment.

CALL ON BANKS

With Few Exceptions Will Be Same as Last Year.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The following statement today was issued by the comptroller of the currency:

For the purpose of ascertaining the general condition of the national banks of their ability to meet the demands upon them incident to the annual movement of the crops, the comptroller of the currency, under date of August 4, 1904, sent to the national bank examiners, with the exception of those whose districts are comprised within the New England states and the city of New York, a circular letter of inquiry containing the following questions:

1. Will the demand for your section be greater or less this year than last, and will it come any earlier or any later?

2. Are the banks in your section better prepared to meet the demand on them from their own resources than they have been in the past year or two?

3. Will the money required by the banks in your district come mainly from their deposits in the reserve and central reserve cities or will they be large borrowers?

4. Will there be any increase or decrease in the amount your banks will have to borrow?

Replies have been received from nearly all the examiners and the result of this inquiry may be summarized as follows:

The demand on the banks will be about the same as last year and at about the same time with the exception of those in the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where it will be greater and from two to three weeks earlier; and in Indiana and Missouri, where it will be less and a little later.

The banks are generally as well, but in most cases, better prepared than they have been in the past year or two to meet the demands made upon them. The banks in the following states are better prepared:

Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia Wyoming, Washington.

The banks in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma are not as well prepared.

While the banks will depend mainly upon their deposits with reserve agents to supply funds for moving the crops, the amount of money to be borrowed will be about the same this year as last. There will, however, be some increase in the amount borrowed by the banks in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and a decrease by the banks in Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas and Virginia.

RECOVERING FROM WAR

Spain's Economic Condition Is Reported Much Improved.

Washington, Aug. 27.—"The economic condition of Spain is much improved and the country has recovered from the crisis brought on by the war with the United States in 1898," says Richard Guenther, the American consul general at Frankfort, Germany, in a report to the state department. The consul says that the foreign trade of Spain in 1903 amounted to $337,634,200—imports $172,735,000, exports $164,899,200. He says Spain has a productive soil and could raise a much larger quantity of foodstuffs than is required for home consumption. Instead of importing foodstuffs, cattle, tobacco, coal, etc., Spain might export these articles.

THE SHANGHAI INCIDENT.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister here, called upon Acting Secretary of State Adee today to talk over the settlement of the questions connected with the presence of the two Russian warships in the harbor of Shanghai. The minister expressed gratification at the outcome of the negotiations in the agreement to disarm the vessels and lay them up during the war, but he regarded it as essential that the completeness of the disarmament of the ships be established to the satisfaction of the Japanese government, through a personal inspection of the craft by a Japanese naval officer desnigated for that purpose. As this course was pursued in the case of the Cesarevitch at Tsinsan, the German port on the Shantung peninsula, without much objection from Russian authorities, it is expected that consent also will be given to the examination of the Askold and Grozovoi at Shanghai.

It is intimated here that there are two reasons why the Japanese government is not disposed to press its original objections against the course pursued by the Russian vessels in taking refuge in this fashion in Chinese treaty ports and insisting upon its right to cut them out. The first is that Japan more than any other country at this moment desires to maintain in full force the agreement to preserve Chinese neutrality and thereby avoid entangling powers at present neutral in the struggle now going on. The second reason is that expecting an ultimate victory over Russia, the Japanese contemplate the inclusion in the peace treaty of a provision for the surrender to Japan of all the Russian naval vessels dismantled and laid up in Chinese ports, as well as any that may be found in Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

ASSURANCES TO PANAMA.

Washington, Aug. 26.—It is learned that the American minister to Panama, John Barrett, acting under instructions from the state department, has assured the Panama gavernment that the United States will do nothing, in its interpretation of the treaty, regarding the troublesome port question which is in any way inconsistent with the honor and true interests of both countries, and that it will not adopt any permanent policy as to the main issue involved in the port matter without fully conferring with the Panaman authorities. This announcement has had a good effect in the isthmus.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Luxury will be sacrificed for formidability in the new armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress, and the plans now in preparation in the bureau of construction and repair show important changes in the interior arrangements of these vessels. The watertight subdivision will be made complete, and there will be no piercing of bulkheads by ventilating pipes or other openings. This change is in the effort to further protect the vessels from the damaging effect of torpedo attack.

A WARNING CIRCULAR.

Washington, Aug. 26.—In view of the approaching election, the civil service commission today addressed a letter to the heads of all government departments and bureaus calling their attention to violations of the civil service law which have occurred in the past in connection with political campaigns, and enclosing a circular containing a warning against the demanding or payment of political assessments and partisan activity of office holders. In its circular the commission announces it will employ every legitimate and available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate the provisions of the law.

IN A BAD WAY.

Impossible for Them to Find a Live Issue.

Washington, Aug. 29.—That the leaders of the Democratic party are groping around in darkness in the hope of catching some object, which will lead them into light, is evidenced by the manner in which they are endeavoring to make much of an alleged incident which occurred at the Republican national convention at Chicago, hoping to prove thereby that President Roosevelt and the Republicans are showing more than a fair consideration for the colored man. They are circulating, in all sections of the country, reports to the effect that not only did a negro from Baltimore of the name of Cummings, make one of the seconding speeches for Roosevelt at Chicago, and he made a most eloquent and effective one, but that a colored baby was brought upon the platform when the cheering for the President began, and, with a flag in his hand, provoked the delegates to renewed enthusiasm. The various state leaders of Democracy have been sending to Washington for affidavits from those who attended the convention testifying to the truth of this statement to be used as a document for circulation during the campaign. Whether the story or not has any truth in it it demonstrates the extreme ends to which the Democratic leaders are driven and shows absolutely how they have no real issues with which to go before the people.

A feeling of unrest among the Democrats is becoming more and more observed. The numerous consultations which have taken place, both at the home of Judge Parker and in Democratic headquarters at New York, have not proved as fruitful of results as had been anticipated. The cry of no issue is still to be heard. The wiseacres in the party have been placed at work racking their brains to see if some scheme cannot be put into operation to excite the enthusiasm of the people and cause them to take an interest in their candidate and ticket. The most discouraging feature seems to be that Judge Parker himself is feeling no little uneasiness. It had been pictured to him that even in the west the people were most enthusiastic in their support of his candidacy.

Another source of worriment to the Democrats is the lack of funds with which to make a creditable showing. Those upon whom they had banked for large contributions have thus far failed to respond and therefore, they have not been in shape to even start the campaign, as it should be done. The greatest apathy exists in the rank and file of the party in almost every state and city throughout the Union.

The shrewdest Democrats realize fully that the race question can have no possible effect except in the solid South, in which section the Republicans can never hope for any substantial support. But it is not in this territory that the Democrats need additional strength. It is in such states in the middle west as Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin. The Democrats realize that they have little or no chance of making gains in the middle west and, for this reason, they will concentrate their main strength upon New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island and West Virginia, the western situation to be entrusted to an advisory committee which will be appointed in the near future. Reports coming to them, however, from confidential sources, from New York state and other points in the east have not had a tendency to give any particular feeling of encouragement. The factional quarrels among the leaders of Tammany Hall, are looked upon as a bad beginning, for it is well known that outside the city of New York the Democratic ticket will have but a scant following in the state. Tammany is always depended upon to give a rousing majority in presidential years, but if the present estrangement in that body continues, it cannot help but work disaster to Judge Parker and the party.

Even should the Democrats practically admit defeat in the middle west the Republican managers do not propose to relinquish their work in that section of the country. The campaign will be directed from the headquarters at Chicago and the best talent which can be procured will be put at work in every state in which there appears to be the least doubt as to the result.

In all their calculations the Republicans are able to estimate victory in the presidential election without the aid of New York, but, so far as has been demonstrated, the Democrats must carry the Empire state if they expect to make any sort of a showing.

PHILLIPPINES COMMERCE

Nine Months Shows Increased Value of More Than a Million.

Washington, Aug. 29.—During the nine months ended March last the total commerce of the Philippine islands shows an increased value of more than a million dollars, according to a statement given out at the bureau of insular affairs. The statement says that the Filipino import trade advanced nearly two million dollars in value, and that a slight falling off is shown in the exports as a result of decreased shipments in sugar and copra, although hemp and tobacco were exported in larger amounts than for the corresponding three-fourths of the previous year. Excluding gold and silver and United States government purchases the customs house returns give the total value of merchandise imported for the nine months ended March, 1904, at $25,927,024, and the exports at $22,256,189, a seven per cent. increase in imports and two per cent. decrease in exports. The rice growing sections of the French East Indies have enjoyed most of the increase in trade, the latter territory sending three-fourths of the $10,000,000 worth of rice received.

WAGGAMAN'S FAILURE.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A sensation was caused in financial and real estate circles in this city yesterday, when it became known that a petition in bankruptcy had been filed by three of the leading national banks of the city against Thomas E. Waggaman, a prominent real estate and insurance agent of this city, and treasurer of the Catholic University. The petition at the same time seeks to set aside a deed of trust recorded Monday on Mr. Waggaman's property for approximately $876,000 in favor of the Catholic University, on the ground that it is void as being an attempt by an insolvent debtor to prefer one of his creditors. The petitioning banks were the Second National Bank, the National Metropolitan Bank and the National Bank of Washington, each of which alleged it held overdue and unpaid paper of Mr. Waggaman's, the total amount held by the three exceeding $40,000, of which $30,000 is due the Metropolitan bank.

American Prunes.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Hungary is suspicious of American prunes. Consul F. D. Chester at Budapest quotes the Hungarian official pomological organ as charging that an examination made in Germany showed these prunes to be soaked with a fluid containing from 10 to 12 per cent of glycerin to increase their size and weight. The organ warns buyers against all American preserved fruits and calls American fruit merchants "profit seeking and officious."

Coming to the Fair.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.—The Cunard line steamer Campania, which sails from here for New York today, takes among her passengers Count Albert Apponi, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, and a scone of members of parliament, including Sir Charles Howard Vincent, who will attend the international parliamentary congress at St. Louis.

IMPURE FOOD.

Department of Agriculture to Begin a Crusade.

Washington, Aug. 24.—An important extension of the war upon impure food imports is planned by Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, who will establish chemical laboratories at the principal ports for a closer scrutiny of and quicker action upon suspected cargoes. The first of these offices will be opened September 5 in New York, with five expert chemists in charge. Congress will be asked for appropriations for similar laboratories in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

The foreign pure food law has been in force more than a year, and is regarded as beyond the experimental stage. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, declares that it is the intention of the department now "to put the screws on." When the pure food law was put into operation it was found that 78 per cent of the imports of foods and drinks were admissible under its provisions. Now the percentage is 85.

The secretary of agriculture has just granted the first request of an importer to destroy his cargo instead of reshipping it, after it had been condemned—as impure, the cargo being olive oil.

The secretary of agriculture is awaiting an interpretation of a portion of the law which, it is believed, will exclude entirely the importation of sausages from Germany. The law excludes articles from entry into the United States from foreign countries which prohibit the importation of such articles. Germany is in this class.

Dr. Wiley declares that there is not a barrel of pure "Scotch" whisky in the United States, and that the importations of this article are practically all concoctions and should be labeled "compound."

FORMER SULTAN DEAD

Murad V Succumbs to Long Illness of Diabetes.

Constantinople, Aug. 30.—Former Sultan, Murad V, died yesterday of diabetes from which he had long suffered.

It was reported in May last from Vienna that Murad V, the thirty-third sovereign of the house of Osman, was dying at the same time it was reported from the same source that his adherents all over Turkey, known as the young Turks, were secretly arming and only awaited the signal to rise in insurrection. Murad V was born in 1840 and ascended the throne after the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, May, 1876. In July of that year Murad was placed under the regency of his brother, the present Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, and on August 31 he was dethroned.

Outwardly this act was performed by the council of ministers on the ground that he was insane. The real facts in the case, however, will probably never be known, but it has been claimed that Murad was a good deal more sane than his brother, and one of the greatest terrors of Abdul Hamid's existence was the fear that this Turkish "man with the iron mask," as he has been termed, might escape from his place of confinement in the Cheragan Palace, and some six years ago he was removed to the Malta Kiosk in the grounds of the Yildiz Palace, occupied by Abdul Hamid, which is surrounded by lofty walls. In spite of the secrecy of Murad's removal he was seen at a passed by several foreigners, who declared that though he had aged and was haggard in appearance the former sultan had not lost his majestic bearing, and that he preserved the appearance of a man in the full possession of his mental faculties.

The confinement of Murad has been of the cruelest character. Only his jailers were allowed to see him, and every precaution was taken to prevent any intelligence of what was going on in the outside world from reaching him. Although Murad is announced to have died from diabetes, it has been generally understood, according to the palace reports, that he was suffering from tuberculosis.

The remains of the former sultan Murad were interred today in the Yenilami mausoleum at Stamboul, where his mother is buried.

ESTATE OF 50 MILLIONS.

Weightman's Daughter One of the Richest Women in the Country.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The will of William Weightman, head of the firm of Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists, who died a few days ago, at the age of 91 years, was probated yesterday, his entire estate valued at more than $50,000,000 being left to his daughter, Mrs. Anne M. Walker, widow of the late Congressman Robert J. C. Walker, of Williamsport, Pa. By the terms of the will Mrs. Walker, who is the only surviving child, becomes sole proprietor of the extensive chemical works, which makes her one of the richest women in the world. Mrs. Walker will assume active management of the drug business besides looking after the real estate left her by her father who was one of the largest holders of real estate in the country. He owned much property in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and also in New York, Ohio, Nebraska, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Gould Buys $5,000 Bulldog.

London, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail this morning says that George J. Gould has purchased E. A. Mill's champion bulldog, "Heath Baronet" for $5,000.

CORN IS RIPENING FAST

Crops Have Made Showing Despite the Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The weather bureau's weekly sumary of crop conditions is as follows:

While the latter part of the week was abnormally cool in the Ohio valley, Lower Lake region, Middle Atlantic states and New England, the temperature, as a whole, was favorable for maturing crops. Portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf states suffered from excessive rains, while drought prevailed over a large part of the Central and West Gulf states. Occasional showers, very unusual for the season, occurred in Central California, and there was more than the usual rainfall in the western plateau districts. Freezing temperatures are reported from Central Wyoming and light frosts from Colorado, Montana and portions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

Although cool weather has prevented rapid development of corn in the Ohio valley and lake region, the crop as a whole has experienced decided improvement. Much of that prostrated by winds in the previous week in Indiana and Illinois is straightening. In the Missouri valley the temperature has been more favorable and the advancement of the crop toward maturity has been much more rapid than in the Central Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Early corn has already matured in Southern Missouri and is ripening rapidly in Nebraska, and South Dakota, cutting being in progress in the first named states and in Kansas. The reports indicate that from three to four weeks of favorable weather will be required to mature the late crop.

The week was practically rainless in the spring wheat region of Minnesota and the Dakotas, affording favorable weather for harvesting and thrashing.

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It is our policy to lead the procession, and you can positively rely upon our catalogue. Among other things of interest to women in Catalogue No. 73 is the largest retail stock of dry goods in the world. Choice silks, dainty linens, fashionable dress goods, sheeting, toweling, cotton goods, etc.; in fact everything a wide-awake dry-goods store should have—all of the best quality and very reasonable in price. Will Catalogue No. 73 in your hands you can, at your leisure, select everything for your home, for yourself, for your family, without the trouble of a shopping trip, and with the absolute certainty that everything will be just a little bit better than you expect.

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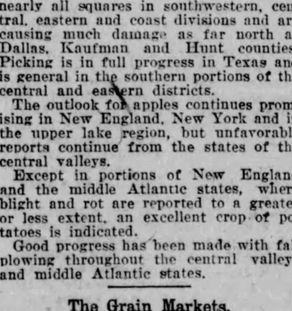

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The Defense of Zapote Bridge, by Verestchagin, the famous artist who was killed on the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur.

Special B—Polished Oak Writing Desk. 5 feet high, 30 inches wide. A fine piece of furniture. A catalogue with each $3.95

Special C—8,000 of these fine Rockers bought especially for this sale. A good, large basket seat Reed Rocker. A catalogue, edition de luxe, packed with every chair. Weight, complete, about 30 lbs. Special C—a $3.00 rocker for . . $1.95

Special D—Box calf, solid leather soles. A Shoe that sells for $3.00 at most places. Don't forget size. Sold only with Lot A. These fine shoes $1.90 Lot A $2.40. Both, by freight $4.50

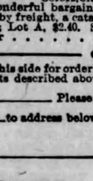
Special E—A fine Woman's Shoe made of solid box calf. A big bargain at our price. Sold only with Lot A. These shoes $1.40; Lot A $2.40. Both together, by freight . . $5.80

Special F—15,000 Meltonette Walking Skirts at $1.48, when packed with Lot A. Dark gray, with green and corded stripes. This skirt, $1.48. Lot A, 2.40 . . . $3.88

Special G—All Wool Kersey Jackets, 26 inches long, 4 gores, velvet sized serge lining. A handsome garment. Colors, black or castor. A wonderful bargain. Packed with Lot A and shipped by freight, at cost price. Special G. . . . $7.90

Special H—Kitchen Cabinet Table with hardwood top. The lowest price we have ever seen. Price, with catalogue, ... $2.95

Special I—100-lb. sack of best Rice at lowest price ever known. Edition de Luxe catalogue with each sack. 100-lb. sack . . $3.14



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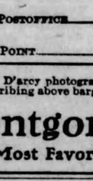
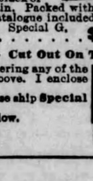


Special L—Tight Heater, 28 inches high, made of sheet steel, nickel trimmings. Burns everything except coal. Equal the price if you can. Weight, 40 lbs. A catalogue with each shipment $1.75

Special M—Fancy Face Double Plush Robe. The greatest bargain ever offered. 2-ply plush, 60 by 60 in. Sold only with Lot A. Plush robe, $1.95; Lot A, $2.40. Packed in case for shipment by freight $4.35



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Some early wheat in the northern portion of North Dakota is yet unripe, and rust is still damaging late wheat in that state, and much of the crop will not be cut. Disappointing yields are generally reported from Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

In northern Alabama and in the southern portions of Mississippi and Louisiana cotton has improved and the crop is in good condition in Oklahoma and Indian territories, but elsewhere the reports generally indicate unfavorable progress. Deterioration from rust and shedding is reported from nearly all districts. Heavy rains have proved injurious in portions of Florida and Georgia, while over a large part of Texas the crop has suffered decidedly from drought; in the last mentioned state boll worms continue destructive, and boll weevils are puncturing nearly all squares in southwestern, central, eastern and coast divisions and are causing much damage as far north as Dallas, Kaufman and Hunt counties. Picking is in full progress in Texas and is general in the southern portions of the central and eastern districts.

The outlook for apples continues promising in New England, New York and in the upper lake region, but unfavorable reports continue from the states of the central valleys.

Except in portions of New England and the middle Atlantic states, where blight and rot are reported to a greater or less extent, an excellent crop of potatoes is indicated.

Good progress has been made with fall plowing throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic states.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Aug. 30.—Close — Some losses were the developments in the grain pits today. The close was weak in all lines and was a complete somersault from the indications of the morning's market. The selling was on the long account.

The decline was led by the May, which showed a loss for the day of 1⅝c. December followed, with cash and September close behind in the down grade.

While the tone of the government report was mixed, it predicted fair yields. The threshing returns gave no real rallying point, but was one of sufficient to check the downward trend, yet not strong enough to force the market back to its old level. The tone of the foreign market was depressing.

The close was in direct contrast to the opening, when further gains were recorded. The trading started out brisk under an avalanche of buying orders inaugurated by the extreme bullish feeling, created by Jones and Snow's crop reports of yesterday.

Cash wheat, while only a nominal commodity, took on ⅝c gain, but the real leader was the May option, which indicated an increase in value of 1⅝c. December was a close follower and indicated a rise of 1c flat. September was running along with the cash.

The high prices did not continue long, however. The big lines seized their opportunity and dumped a lot of wheat, delivering a staggering blow. Prices toppled and in the rapid decline which followed went to a point below yesterday's close, all options suffering the losses alike.

The European market is apathetic. While there was an advance of 1½c indicated in Liverpool at the opening, it pays but little attention to the increasing shortage predicted in the northwest and Canada. Noon cables indicated sharp declines.

There is in much evidence a poor cash demand. The northwest is showing a marked gain in the wheat movement. Other points reported quite liberal receipts.

The weather map cut little figure in the morning's business, although the light rains in the northwest might be held accountable for the snappy start at the opening. Temperatures were cool, but warmer weather was promised.

Clearances were 117,000 bushels.

Primary wheat receipts today were 853,000 bushels, against 797,000 last week and 901,000 last year; shipments were 541,000 bushels, against 515,000 and 406,000.

Corn started out steady, although there was a slight gain, indicated in the May line. The market was buoyed up by the reported foreign inquiry. Some considerable trading resulted and offerings were met at the high prices. The market could not stand either the snappy start and prices broke, all options indicating losses. Receipts were exceptionally liberal, which is indicative that the country is very desirous to unload its holdings. Weather conditions are causing no alarm, though the temperatures continue cool. No frosts were reported. Foreign cables opened higher and ruled steady throughout the day.

A closing of corn was quiet, although the losses, which were developed later, could not be made up. Cash ruled steady, but September, December and May were off at the close.

Clearances were 127,000 bushels.

Primary receipts today were 728,000 bushels against 481,000 last week and 736,000 a year ago. Shipments were 483,000 bushels, against 286,000 and 533,000.

There were some marked gains indicated at the opening of oats. Cash was entirely neglected, while May led the market by a gain of ⅝c. December followed with an increase of ⅛c and September ¾c. The advance, however, brought out the longs, and an active trading was the result. Prices declined sharply a point below yesterday's level.

Oats closed steady in the cash, but indicated in the futures some sharp declines. The market was in close sympathy with wheat. All the big houses were free sellers and no support came from any quarter.

Clover seed was quiet. The market was inclined to work lower, the December show